PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK

RICHEST IN CREAM

UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,041.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3-30 P.M.†	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
9th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA ..	6625
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6994	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	6994	MOLDAVIA	9503
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6926
11th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	6994	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan at Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 21st *December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

KEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

A HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PASSAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3082	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6209	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	20th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	30th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 250
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 940
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and from Liverpool	Rs. 950

*Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above available for 2 years

Families, Railway employees, Hospital Pensioners, etc.

Military qualified Surgeon and experienced Nursery comfort.

Steamers and all steamers with the exception of fans in every cabin free of

Tickets include a passage by B. I. S. N. Bombay

Exempt from the penalty attached to delay in arrival of Steamer, the period of their leave.

For passage, etc., apply to the

...HAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

...TO HAMBURG.

...E S. S. "LANG-...DALE," SAILING first ...March, has accommodation ...in comfortable two-berthed

...ith Electric Lights and fan ...s of Passage, apply to the

...RAHAM and CO.,
...e Bazaar Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 11th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 7th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 8th Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about 4th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 25th March, calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th *March*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SEMIRAMIS	3981	A. Martinolich	19th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocvich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † AUSTRIA	7538	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	3305	P. Cragletto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5995	D. Mestrovich	24th June.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,010 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
			1907	
RIOJUN MARU	..	C. B. Lapraik	5th Mar	16th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	..	T. Tibbols	14th Mar	22nd Mar.
NAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar,	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Hooma	2nd Apr	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
NAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Hooma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Birch	8th Mar. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1906.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,

Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

INSURANCES.

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

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LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

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SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,	HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street.*	
BOMBAY.	

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,585,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,800,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£38,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,

BINNY & Co.,
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	35 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly **RS. 10,00,00,000.**

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY **RS. 50,00,000.**

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0

Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.

The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15	0
The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	15	0
The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action	20	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever...	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Flat superior movement...	35	0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch	45	8

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,

OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1907.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

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Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)

SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)

NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, 1st

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000

RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Ratebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000

ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... „ 10,700,000

SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld,

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

SCALP DISEASE & ECZEMA CURED

Suffered More Than Six Months with Scalp and was Fast Losing His Hair—A Member of Family Afflicted with Eczema on Hands.

TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies.

"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my hair. I was advised to give Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial, which I luckily did. I adopted the treatment prescribed and at the end of one month was completely cured. This was at the beginning of 1903. Since that time my head has been restored to its normal state, and no further outbreak has occurred, and whenever I have had the opportunity I always recommend the Cuticura Remedies.

"A member of our family periodically suffered for nearly ten years from dry eczema on the hands. The fingers and palms split and cracked everywhere at the slightest movement. At such periods they were most painful as well as quite useless, and gloves were always obliged to be worn. Every possible remedy was tried, besides medical advice, blood mixtures, ointment, soaps, etc., some of which gave slight relief for a time, but never permanently. Finally, she was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which we are thankful to say effected a complete cure, as she has had no recurrence of the trouble for the last three years. We are most happy to testify to the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies in similar cases. You are at perfect liberty to make use of above testimonials. Edward Allen, 65 Denmark Road, South Norwood, S. E., Eng., March 26, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

B.G.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTPONEMENT.

"LODGE RISING STAR OF W. I."

THE MEETING of this Lodge, which had been fixed for the 5th instant, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 12th instant, to SUIT the CONVENIENCE of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1906, at the rate of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per share will be paid on production of Share-Certificates on and after TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1907, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3-30 P. M. (Standard Time) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Tuesday, the 5th March, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 18th February, to TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 13th February, 1907.

WARNING.

NOTICE is hereby given that legal proceedings will be forthwith instituted by our client, Mr. CARL JOST, Engineer, Sirdars-palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, against anyone who MANUFACTURES, IMPORTS, SELLS or DEALS in counterfeits or deceptive imitations of

"JOST'S PATENT RADIO FAN"

or who unauthorisedly imports, makes, sells or uses any of the inventions the exclusive property of Mr. Carl Jost, which form part of or are utilized in the said RADIO FAN or who otherwise infringes the exclusive privilege which has been granted to Mr. Carl Jost with regard to the same under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

LITTLE AND Co.,
Solicitors, Bombay.

OLD SECRETARIAT, APOLLO STREET, 16TH MAY, 1905

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, JAMSHEDJI JIVANJI PATEL or DUBASH of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client RUSTOMJI DHUNJIBHOY PATAKA or TODYWALLA, also of Bombay aforesaid Parsi Inhabitant, the following property hereunder written.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Ardeshir Dady Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 150 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the South by Ardeshir Dady Street, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Framji Dorabji Dhunsolina, and on or towards the West by the property of Jehangir Framji Mistry and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 286 and 286 and new Nos. 1987 and 1979, old Survey Nos. 2 and 2, and new Survey Nos. 7474 and 7475 of Pension and Tax Tenure and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward D. Nos. 1570, and 1571 and Street Nos. 52 and 54, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jamshedji Jivanji Patel or Dubash.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1907.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:

		No.
Broad Gauge Sleepers (10′ × 10″ × 5″)	...	1,50,000
Metre Gauge (6′ × 8″ × 4½″)	...	1,50,000
Special sizes (given in specifications)	...	8,000

Delivery of Sleepers must commence in December, 1907, or earlier and must be completed by 15th February, 1908. At least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered before the end of December 1907, and 40 per cent. more before the end of January 1908.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:

Indian:	Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia:	Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:	Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland:	do.
Tasmanian:	do.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the prices quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on MONDAY, May 13th, 1907 and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1907-1908."

Forms of tender and specifications must be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Scaldah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *Bona Fide* tender is submitted.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, 27th FEBRUARY, 1907.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

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AND
COOKING AS TAJ MAHAL.
ENTIRELY RE-ORGANISED AND RENOVATED
POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIAL BALCONY DINNERS,
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. ARDESIR RUSTOMJI HAZARI of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted TO PURCHASE, from Mr. JOHN DYSON of Bombay, European Inhabitant, the sole Surviving Trustee of an Indenture of Trust bearing date the 1st day of February, 1855, made between Michael Rozario de Quadros of the first part, Rita Theresa de Jesus de Ga of the second part, and Antonia George de Ga and Nicholas Fernandez of the third part, the premises hereunder mentioned, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagon, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 933 square yards or thereabouts, with the buildings thereon, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 297, 298 and 303, New No. 11598, Old Survey No. 1-476, New Survey No. 3337, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 6867, Street Nos. 1, 2 and 4, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Ardesir Rustomji Hazari, on or towards the North by a public passage known as Chimna Rawjee Street and on or towards the South by Nowland Street.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or having any claim in respect thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this fourth day of March, 1907.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. ARDESIR JEHANGEERJEE and EDULJEE JEHANGEERJEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, the Surviving Executors of the last Will of JEHANGEERJEE NOWROJEE WADIA, have contracted TO SELL the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, usetrust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or other, wise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplande Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate in Middle Colaba, on the Woodhouse Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 1298 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 16, Collector's New No. 15911, Old Survey No. 1/1, New Survey No. 9670, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward Nos. 223 and 224, Street Nos. 8 and 10, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the West by the sea-shore, on or towards the South by the property of the vendors, and on towards the East by the Woodhouse Road. Dated this fourth day of March, 1907.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

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A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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BOMBAY,
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Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The hands of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

	Rs. a.
INDIAN AND ORIENTAL.	
The Good Old Days of Honourable John Company. Being Curious Reminiscences, illustrating Manners and Customs of the British in India during the rule of the East Indian Company from 1600 to 1858, &c., &c. Compiled by W. H. Carey. 2 volumes	8 0
A Vision of India as seen during the Tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. By Sidney Low. With illustrations from photographs by the Author and others	9 3
The Tourists' India. By Eustace Reynolds Ball, F. R. G. S., F. R. C. I., Author of "Cairo of To-day," "Rome," &c., &c. With 28 full page Illustrations and a Map	7 14
Suggestions for the Better Governing of India. By Sir F. S. P. Lely, C. S. I., &c.	0 14
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A Grammar of the Hindi Language. In which are treated the High Hindi Braj, and the Eastern Hindi of the Ramayan of Tulsi Das, &c. &c. By the Rev. S. H. Kellogg, D. D., L. L. D. ...	13 8
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Modern Persian Conversation-Grammar with Reading Lessons, Vocabulary, etc. By Rev. W. W. Clair Tisdale, M.A	7 8
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Shakespeare's Works: Comedies; Tragedies; Histories and Poems in 3 volumes. Newnes Thin Paper Edition, bound in foil calf ...	9 3
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Sanitary Engineering with Respect to Water-Supply and Sewage Disposal. By Leverson F. Vernon Harcourt, M. A., M. I. C. E. With 287 Illustrations	12 4
Civil Engineer's Pocket Book. By John C. Trantwine, C. E. Revised by J. C. Trantwine, J. and J. C. Trantwire, 3rd C. E. S. 1906 ...	18 6
Strength of Materials. A Text-Book for Manual Training Schools. By Mansfield Merriman, 5th Edition, 1904-1906	3 15
Gas and Petroleum Engines. A Manual for Students and Engineers. By Wm. Robinson, M. E. With 474 Illustrations. 1902. ...	18 6
Motor-Car Mechanics for Beginners; Sir A. R. C. of Automobile Construction. With Explanatory diagrams. By G. Foster Pedley, 1906	0 14
Boot and Shoe Making. A Practical Handbook. By J. Bedford Leno. With numerous Illustrations	1 8
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Fourteen Lessons in Yogi Philosophy and Oriental Occultism. By Yogi Ramacharaka, 1905	4 6
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Everybody's Astrology. By Alan Leo. An introduction to the Practical study of Astrology. 3rd Edition, 1906...	0 14
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"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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3rd "	...	...	...	" 50
4th "	...	...	...	" 25
5th "	...	...	...	" 25

TWO BILLIARD CUES will also be presented by Messrs. John Roberts & Co., Ld., and Messrs. Dawson & Co., to the two Players who make the Highest Breaks during the Tournaments.

1st to the player who is at scratch or minus.
2nd " " " receiving Points.

Entries will be received till the 8th March at the RESTAURANT BAR, where full particulars may be obtained.

F. T. BURCHER,
General Manager.

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THURS. 7TH, FRIDAY 8TH, SATUR. 9TH.
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A BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCH,
STERLING SILVER ARTICLES,
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Tickets at MONGINI BROS. and SOUNDY & Co.

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FOUR MASSED BANDS AND BUGLE BAND.
GUN DRILL BY THE ROYAL NAVY,
PIPE MUSIC & DANCING BY THE ROYAL SCOTS,
MUSICAL RIDE, BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD.
RAJPUTANA DANCE, BY THE 113TH INFANTRY.
GYMNASTIC DISPLAY.
FULL PROGRAMME LATER ON.

Admission:
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A number of Seats will be reserved and numbered in the first enclosure at Rs. 2 per seat. Booking office at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

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For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

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A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Issac Pitman & Sons (from England). Names are enrolled every day.

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PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
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BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
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Who offer their patrons **Free Services** of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

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NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

L. SHORT"

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FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WAR CONTINUED.—REVOLUTION among PHOTOGRAPHERS: with our AUROTYPE we defy competition: they surpass PLATINOTYPES. Rs. 10 per dozen Cabinets, "large."—GOMES & LAWRIE, Kalbadevi Road.

CYCLES! CYCLES!! CYCLES!!!—The LAMINGTON CYCLE CO. have now OPENED a BRANCH, on the Colaba Causeway, for the convenience of the public.

WANTED.—SENIOR COMPOSITORS, who are able to set clean from Manuscript. Good salaries to competent men. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Press.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 18, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

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NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

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EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" + size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [4TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs.40 lakhs up. Money is easier and Banks are now only offering 6 per cent for Deposits for a month :—

Exchange:—

At opening to-day all Banks quoted 1s. 4 1/32d. T.T. and 1s. 4 7/16d. on demand whilst 1s. 4 7/16d. was the best rate for 3 months' sight credits. Bills are very scarce and there are only small amounts offered at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight, but Banks will not work at that rate before the mail of 29th March. There was a small demand for Bank bills at 1s. 4 7/16d. in the morning but some banks now refuse to sell demand at better than 1s. 4 7/32d.

Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d	
Demand Draft	1s. 4 7/16d. to 1/32	
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7/16d.	
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 11/32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172½	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	141	
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	162	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	222	

Government Paper:—

This market opened quiet at Rs. 97 1/16 for Cash and Rs. 97 1/16 for the account. In the morning there were some small sellers at Rs. 97 1/16 whereupon the rate fell to Rs. 97 ⅛ for the settlement. When it became known that the Bank of Bombay balance had improved by Rs. 40 lakhs rates hardened a little and closed as under. Business has been on small lines :—

Cash	97 1	
1st Settlement	97 5	

Bullion :—

The price of Bar Silver in London closed 1/16 lower on Saturday the quotations being 32 for Spot, and 31 ⅞ for bars deliverable in two months. The local market has been very steady. In the morning ready bars were quoted at 83 1/16 ex duty and close at an advance of ⅛. Forward rates are steady as under. Bar Gold is steady :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	80	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	81	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The following is a comparative table of the "visible supply" and "into sight" figures for this year and the two previous years :—

	March	bales.	Difference from previous week. bales.
Visible Supply	2nd 1907...	4,850,000	— 40,000
"	3rd 1906...	4,090,000	—200,000
"	4th 1905...	3,560,000	unchged.
"	2nd 1907...	11,100,000	+250,000
Into Sight	3rd 1906...	8,710,000	+160,000
"	4th 1905...	9,700,000	+230,000

The market here opened steadier this morning with prices for Broach Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher, other descriptions being Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. Speculators are covering sales for this month's delivery in the bazaar, and there is rather more enquiry from shippers. A fair business was done in ready cotton at Colaba.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	253	March.
Good M. G. Broach...	242	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	213/19	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	208/9	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	201	"
Fine M. G. Muttlis	183	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	132	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	133	"
Fine M. G. Bengala	173	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	155 5/8	"
Good Westerns	229	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	244	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	34,000	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·78	5·76	5·75	5·74	5·73
+ 02	+ 01		+ 02	
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·70	5·69	5·64	5·64	
	+ 02			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—		
Ready	Rs. 7	4 0
April May	"	" "
Tone—Quiet.		
Rapeseed—		
Yellow Cawnpore April-May.	Rs. 7	15 0
" Gujarat, do. ...	" 8	2 0
Brown Kutni Ready. ...	" 7	11 0
Tone—Steady.		
Gingellyseed :—		
Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs. 53	0 0
" 75 do. ...	" 51	8 0
" 50 do. ...	" 50	0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 44	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 56	8 0
Tone—Firmer.		
CASTORSEED :—		
...	" 35	8 0
Tone—Quiet.		
COTTONSEED :—		
...	" 21	0 0
Tone—Steady.		
Groundnuts :—		
...	" 43	8 0
Tone—Quiet.		
Wheat :—		
White Delhi ...	" 4	7 0
White Karachi ...	" 4	7 0
Tone—Quiet.		
Shares :—		
Manekjee Petits ...	Rs. 3 392½	
Davids	" 397½	
Kohinoors	" 745	
Morarji Gokuldas ...	" 2 670	
Port Canning ...	" 436½	
Shivrajpur Syndicate...	" 70¾	
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	" 550 c. d.	

The following are the arrivals of Cotton to this Produce into Bombay up to 6 p.m. on Saturday 2nd instant.

Cotton	16,017	bales.
Wheat	7,856	cwts.
Linseed	11,787	"
Rapeseed...	4,159	"
Gingellyseed	22,078	"
Poppyseed	18	"
Groundnuts	4,233	"
Castorseed	11,720	"
Rice	2,572	"
Myrabollams	3,923	"
Cottonseed	32,873	"
Mowraseed	14	"
[illegible]	4,565	"
[illegible]	1,504	"
[illegible]	18	"

OF BOMBAY.

[illegible]tement of the affairs of the Bank of Bom[illegible] 2nd March 1907, as compared with [illegible] 1907 :—

	Feb. 23. Rs.	Mar. 2. Rs.
[illegible]	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
[illegible]	94,00,000	94,00,000
[illegible]	37,90,151	36,06,543
[illegible]	57,53,864	77,91,126
[illegible]	7,70,99,820	8,13,49,735
[illegible]	17,815	17,815
[illegible]	17,22,433	17,16,889
Rs.	10,77,07,173	11,39,24,108
[illegible]	1,39,18,829	1,46,17,068
[illegible]	23,67,048	23,31,487
authorised	1,89,87,733	1,88,86,847
[illegible]	2,17,71,698	2,18,05,584
[illegible]sed	9,08,25,102	9,00,62,262
[illegible]	3,31,964	3,24,966
[illegible]	5,418	4,826
[illegible]	12,06,264	1,81,852
[illegible]	5,33,157	6,84,603
[illegible]	94,746	1,38,871
[illegible]	2,66,38,719	2,06,12,007
	10,77,07,173	11,39,24,108

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON.—February 25, at Amritsar, the wife of J. A. Ferguson, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 56m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m., High water, 2-17m., 3-2a.; Low water, 8-22m., 8-31a.

Chamber of Commerce : Ballot for two Elective Port Trustees,—10 a. m., to 4 p. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Itria," which arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, brought 526 horses.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Nawab of Cambay arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying in a bungalow at Dadar. H. H. Sir Jaswantsinghji, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, during his short visit to Bombay, where he arrived yesterday, stays in a bungalow at Pedder Road.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During February the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1869. Among them the number of new admissions was 802 classified:—Hindoos, 649 ; Mussalman, 141 ; Parsee, 0 ; other castes, 12. The average daily attendance was 67.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During February the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,715. Among them the number of new admissions was 596 classified :—Bhattias, 104 ; Vanias 116 ; Brahmins, 106 ; Lohanas, 69 ; other castes, 201. The average daily attendance was 96.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The Annual Prize Distribution to the successful students of the Alexandra Institution will take place on Wednesday, the 13th instant, in the Hall of the Framji Cowasjee Institute at 4-30 p. m. (Bombay Time), on which occasion the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty will preside and Mrs. Batty will distribute the prizes.

THE NEW DOCK WORKS.—Notice is given that owing to the approaching completion of Dam B the passage to the landing on the South side of Moly Bunder is entirely closed, and boats are prohibited from crossing the line of the above Dam which commences at the S. E. corner of Moly Bunder and joins the main Dam A, about the position of the South Channel Beacon.

GAMBLING ON THE MAIDAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Fern charged Jamsetji Benramji and another Parsee with gambling on the maidan at Marine Lines. The accused were gambling with cards and money on Saturday and on seeing the police they ran away. They were, however, pursued and arrested. The accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

LODGE "RISING STAR OF WESTERN INDIA," No. 342, S. C.—The Regular Meeting of the Lodge will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, on Tuesday the 12th March 1907. The meeting of this Lodge which had been fixed for the 5th instant is postponed to the above date as H. E. Lord Lamington, Grand Master A. S. F. L., finds it inconvenient to attend on the day originally fixed but has kindly intimated that he will be able to attend the meeting on the 12th instant. The Lodge will open precisely at 6-30 p.m (Standard Time.)

REPORTED THEFT OF BARS OF GOLD.—One Poonumchand Gangadas, a "moonim" in the firm of Mr. Shivram Kanaichand of Bhuleshwar has reported to the Police that on Saturday afternoon last, he gave nine parcels containing bars of gold and silver, collectively valued at Rs. 15,000, to a police inamoi to take to Mumbadevi Post Office and send them by insured parcel post to the address written on them. The ramcai, leaving the parcels at the Post Office window, went to purchase stamps close by. A couple of minutes later, he returned to the window, when he missed two of the parcels valued at Rs. 3,000.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNeil and Officers of the 1st battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' Band will play the following Programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

March	Under the double Eagle.. Wagner
Overture	Masaniello ..... Auber
Intermezzo	Liebesralume ..... Franz Von Blon
Selection	Ma Mi. Rosette ..... Ivan Caryll
Valse	Lona ..... Lincke
Reminiscences o...	All N tions ..... Godfrey
Galop	Bird's Bee ..... Fahrbach

HARMSTON'S FAREWELL.

Last Night of the Famous Circus.

The Circus has gone, and the Theatre is closed—and the wonted dullness of Bombay has again come upon the City. Whatever the merit of Mr. Maurice Bandmann's Theatrical Companies, there are no varied opinions about the Circus, which is universally admitted to be the most diverting show in Asia. When the audience is not laughing till its sides ache it is gazing awestruck at some dare-devil feat of man or beast,—and perhaps those of the latter, after all, please us most. Just as life's realities are made up of little things, so, perhaps, the little things at Harmston's are what please us most. Where is the misanthrope so devoid of the spirit of mirth that he can keep a straight face when a grand equestrian act is succeeded by a small goat trotting round the ring with a monkey for its jockey! Where is the sage who cannot admire the plump little terrier which runs up a very high ladder and then dives from the top into a net? For five minutes every Lady in the House wants to caress that doggie. "Look how its tail wags," they cry with one voice. "Isn't it a darling" they murmur, as it struggles on to the little platform at the top of the ladder. The terrier is uncommonly eager for its turn, dangerously eager, in fact; for one night,—the Amir's night—it jumped into space before the net was spread. It was a painful sight. The poor little dog came down with a thud, and rolled over on its back, and half the men and all the ladies in the house turned sick at the sight. The poor little beast got on its feet, and then rolled over again. Everybody thought it was seriously injured, but happily it only had a shock, and is now jumping as smartly as ever. And what of the monkey on the tight wire! If there is anything funny on earth surely it is this particular animal dive-ting itself of its petticoats and frills on the centre of the wire! It is now the privilege of the people of Madras to be able to enter into the fun of Harmston's, but we hope to see the whole company a year hence—even without a single "change of programme!"

If Barnum could truly say that his Show was the greatest on earth, Mrs. Harmston Love can as fully claim that her's is the greatest in the East, or that ever has visited the East. It is invariably a high-class, highly refined performance that he offers us, and every one of his artistes are among the very foremost of their profession. Nothing but what is excellent of its kind is ever offered, and although in past years we have had good shows at Harmston's, we can certainly say that this year's has eclipsed all others. We are always glad to welcome this entertainment to Bombay; the management is always perfectly straight in its dealings with the business people it comes into contact with, and the audience can always rely both upon comfort and the utmost courtesy. It is a pleasure to visit the Circus and, as we have said, it is always worthwhile. Whenever there is a local charitable movement afoot Harmston's invariably goes to the assistance and many a deserving but needy institution has benefited by the liberality of the proprietor. The Circus opens to-morrow in Madras where we trust the same good luck will attend the Company as marked its stay in Bombay.

The pay of the appointment of Principal of the School of Art in Bombay has been fixed at Rs. 750 rising by Rs. 25 per annum to Rs. 1,000.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE LAW RELATING TO A MINOR'S GUARDIAN.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting in the Appeal Court yesterday, heard an appeal in the case of Budhilal Manji, plaintiff and appellant, against Morarji Framji and others, defendants and respondents, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Scott passed on the 21st June 1906. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Dinshah and Dharamsi, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the respondents.

The plaintiff-appellant in the Court below prayed that the first two defendants may be ordered to render an account of their administration of the estate of Manji Jivaji, deceased, that the same may be administered by the Court; that in taking an account, the first two defendants may be charged with all such sums as, on the footing of their wilful default and breach of duty as executors of the will, would have been secured for the benefit of the testator's estate; that the plaintiff-appellant may be decreed a sum for his maintenance and support during his minority, etc. Mr. Justice Scott, in his judgment in the case, said that this suit was filed on behalf of the minor plaintiff, who is a boy of six years of age, by a man named Shamji Mulji as next friend. After the institution of the suit, Shamji disappeared from Bombay, and thereafter a woman named Radhabai, applied to the Court for an order for the appointment of a next friend. The application was opposed by the first and second defendants, who were two of the executors of the will of the father of the boy on the ground that, under the father's will, a woman named Panbai had been appointed guardian of the person of the minor; and that, therefore, the suit was a suit which could not be instituted except with the leave of the Court, which had not been obtained. The words of section 440, which had been relied upon, are—"If a minor has a guardian appointed or declared by an authority competent in this behalf, a suit shall not be instituted on behalf, of the minor by any person other than such guardian except with the leave of the Court granted after notice to such guardian. Shamji, who instituted the suit as next friend, was not a guardian appointed or declared by any authority competent in this behalf. It was conceded that the leave of the Court was not obtained for the institution of the suit. Now, on behalf of the next friend, it was contended that the suit was rightly instituted, because the minor had no guardian appointed or declared by an authority competent in this behalf, inasmuch as no guardian had been appointed by the Court. On the other hand, it was contended, and declared by an authority competent in this behalf, because there was a guardian of the person of the minor appointed by the will of his father, and a Hindu father has a power to appoint a guardian of the person of his minor son. The last proposition was not disputed. There could be no question, in Mr. Justice Scott's opinion, that a Hindu father has that power. But the difficulty which arose, and which had given rise to argument, was as to the meaning of the words "authority competent in this behalf." It was contended that a Hindu father competent to appoint a guardian of his minor son was not an authority competent in that behalf. After citing the authorities on the point, Mr. Justice Scott said in the amendment of section 440 of the Civil Procedure Code, the words are "a guardian appointed or declared by an authority competent in this behalf." This must mean something wider than the words of section 52, which speaks of a guardian appointed or declared by any court of justice. Mr. Justice Scott therefore thought that they applied to a guardian appointed or declared by the will of a Hindu father and for that reason he thought that the suit was improperly instituted, and could not be continued by the present next friend. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs, including costs resumed. The next friend to pay the costs of defendant-respondents 1 and 2. The learned Judge did not think the dismissal of the suit would be prejudicial to the minor, as the executors without any delay filed their accounts of administration in the office of the Ecclesiastical Registrar in August 1904, and they held well invested the sum of Rs. 6,200, and also ornaments worth Rs. 3,000 in trust for the minor, and there were no charges made against them of wilful default in their administration. The suit was dismissed against defendants 1 and 2. By consent of plaintiff and defendant No. 3, the suit was dismissed against defendant 3. No order as to costs as regarded defendant 3.

It was contended for the appellant that the lower Court was wrong in holding that a guardian had been appointed of the plaintiff by any one, or by an authority competent in that behalf within the meaning of section 440 of the Civil Procedure Code. The Lower Court ought to have held that the suit was maintainable and ought to have heard and decided the same on its merits. It ought to have held that the appointment of Radhabai as a next friend of the minor cured any defect there might be in the suit.

Further arguments were proceeded with.

QUESTION OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, were engaged in hearing an appeal which rights over certain lands, formerly belonging to the Sawantwadi State in the Deccan, were involved: also, the question of the extension of the provisions of the Abkari Act over these lands which the Government of Bombay contended, were under the direct control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, representing His Majesty the King Emperor's Government. The suit was originally heard in the District Court of Thana by Mr. R. S. Pipnis, but the judgment was pronounced by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, the Acting District Judge, on 6th February 1905. Apaji Balwant Deshpande Kulkarni, who was the plaintiff, claimed damages from the Secretary of State for loss of profit during the year beginning from 1st October 1900 and ending with 30th September 1901. Certain damages were awarded by Mr. Phadnis who ordered each party to bear its costs. From this decision the Government filed the present appeal. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, with Mr. H. C. Coyaji, pleader, appeared for the Government, who were the appellants; while Mr. W. B. Pradhan, pleader, appeared for Deshpande, the plaintiff-respondent.

Plaintiff's allegation, as set forth in the Lower Court's judgment, appeared to be that in consequence of Mr. Baynell, Collector of Kolaba, having promulgated a proclamation on 1st October 1900, extending the operation of the Abkari Act to certain lands, and "rais" or extensive groves of palmtrees, which belonged to him and his ancestors from ancient times; the right of tapping the trees, and drawing the juice, and manufacturing liquor out of the juice, was enjoyed by him and his for a good many years past; by this proclamation he had suffered the loss of Rs. 800 for the year. The "rais" were situated in the Jamabandi, or revenue-collection, of Taluka Sudashad, in the Bhor State: the British Government had no right whatever over these "rais" at any time.

The Judge of the Thana District Court held that the plaintiff had satisfactorily proved to him the sovereign jurisdiction of the Pant Sachiv of Bhor over the "rais" in dispute since the year 1830; as also his own proprietory title and possession. The British Government had no right of taking the matter in its own hands, on the allegation that the "rais" were British Territory. The Court was clearly of opinion that the Collector of Kolaba was not justified in issuing and publishing the proclamation. Plaintiff's witnesses had stated that in consequence of the prohibition advertised in the proclamation they had left the trees untapped: the result of this was, that the plaintiff suffered damages. Rs. 655 were awarded as compensation for the damages for the year to the plaintiff; each party to bear its own costs.

In the grounds of the appeal filed by the Government against this judgment it was stated, among other things, that the Court had misconstrued the treaties and other documentary evidence bearing on the transfer or exchange of territories between the British Government and the Pant Sachiv. The 1830 settlement was a revenue one, which did not vary the operation and effect of the agreement of 1829, by which the territories were exchanged. The "Sutar" and the "Kovni Tambani" raise were not outside the territorial limits of the British Government, as the Lower Court had erroneously held they were; and the Collector was quite competent to issue the proclamation he did.

Grounds which ran counter to the above, were filed by the respondent, who took exception to the reduction of the damages made by the Judge; and asserted his right of having them at the full sum he had claimed. He further averred that the proclamation having remained in force during the year following the one he had filed his claim for, a further sum of Rs. 800 for this second year should have been decreed to him, with costs in this case, as well as in the first instance.

Arguments were heard, in the course of which the Government Pleader lucidly set forth the history of the territorial exchange.

CLAIM FOR DEPOSIT MONEY.

Rate of Interest Allowed.

In the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the appellant and original defendant Sandanappa against the respondent and original plaintiff Shibanava for the recovery of a deposit money. Mr. G. K. Dandekar appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented, by Mr. M. B. Chaubal. The appellant was sued by the respondent for the recovery of Rs. 2,415 1-11 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bajalkot. The respondent alleged in her plaint that she had deposited Rs. 10843 with the appellant under an agreement that he should pay the amount as she might direct; that he had repaid part of the amount; that the balance of Rs. 2046-13-9 having been due from him, she had demanded that sum but the respondent had refused to pay. The appellant claimed interest on the balance from the date of demand to the date of payment. It is admitted there were money dealings between the parties. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot who found the claim of the respondent proved except as to interest to which he held that as there was no agreement to pay interest she was not entitled to it. The appellant appealed to the District Judge, Bijapur, and the respondent filed cross objections to the decree of the Sub-Judge whereby the interest claimed had been refused. The District Judge dismissed the appeal with costs and allowed the cross objections of the respondent by awarding interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on the principal sum found due by the Subordinate Judge from the 23rd November 1900, the date of the appellant's demand, to the date of the suit and further interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the suit to the date of recovery.

After reviewing the evidence at length their lordships observed that neither the Interest Act nor the Contract Act affects the rule of Hindu Law that, in the case of a debt wrongfully withheld after demand of payment has been made, interest becomes payable from the date of demand by way of damages. The law was in force when the Interest Act was passed. The Indian Contract Act does not interfere with that law. On the other hand, the law is consistent with the provisions of that act. The District Court was therefore right in allowing interest to the appellant from the date of demand. It is argued before Their Lordships by the pleaders of both parties that there was an error in the amount of the decree of the court below in so far as the interest was concerned. That amount should be Rupees 2,046-13-9. Their Lordships therefore, held that the decree of the Lower Court should be varied accordingly, while in other respects, it should be confirmed with costs.

STIFF-NECKED INSOLVENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell yesterday delivered judgment in the contempt of Court matter charged to an insolvent named Munshboy Abdulali Shikari, who had disobeyed the order of the Commissioner in Insolvency by not handing over the title-deeds of certain of his property at Kapadvanji, to the Official Assignee; for this contempt he had been committed to jail. On Friday, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, appeared for the insolvent, and applied for the man's release from custody, on the ground of his readiness to assist the Court's officers in every way in recovering the property and other assets. To this, Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madan, opposed for the reasons that difficulties had been experienced from the insolvent in recovering the property; and later, in arresting him. The Commissioner, after hearing counsel's arguments, reserved his judgment: he pronounced it yesterday.

His Lordship said that the committal of the accused to jail was necessitated not only by reason of his non-compliance with the order to give up the deeds and documents; but also by his, and his colleagues in insolvency, not attending the Official Assignees office, and not giving him the information they were directed to give thereby setting the order of the Court at defiance. Since January last, the insolvent was in Jail. The Commissioner could not say that this particular insolvent had been guilty of concealing or of making away with the deeds and documents under his possession or control. As to this insolvents giving information in certain points, the Commissioner did not think he had assisted the Court officials sufficiently enough to purge the contempt he had been held guilty of; but as it was likely to lead to the coming to a hopeless stand-still of the whole affair, in the event of his being continued in jail, the conclusion to which the Court had arrived at was, to give him once more an opportunity of obeying the directions he had already disobeyed. The Court directed him to be released from jail on this condition he should attend the Court's office; take all necessary steps in to have his affairs properly investigated, and towards the realisation of his estate. Should he not act up to these conditions, application might be made at the expiry of one month to the Court to take what steps it would deem fit and expedient in this behalf. No order as to insolvent's costs: Official Assignee's costs to come out of the estate.

POLICE COURTS.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, heard, yesterday, a case in which one Ramsawmy Malkia, a Kamati, (30) was charged with the theft, as a servant, of gold studs, watches and ring of the value of Rs. 205 the property of his master, Mr. H. J. Fraser, a foreman in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel. It was on the 20th ultimo that the complainant missed the articles from a drawer at the same time when the accused left his house to go to Poona. He suspected the accused, and communicated with the police. The accused was brought to Bombay from Poona. Here, from his statement, a part of the stolen property, valued at Rs. 80, was recovered from a Marwari. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was awarded one month's rigorous imprisonment and was fined Rs. 200 with the alternative of further two months' rigorous imprisonment. In case the fine was recovered from the accused, the whole amount was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLE ACT.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. W. H. Brady of Messrs Bradbury Brady and Co., was charged, at the instance of Inspector Canty with driving his motor-car No. 454 on the wrong side of the road and with failing to give information of an accident at the nearest police station. The evidence showed that on the 14th ultimo at about 11-30 a.m. Rowji Balwant, tram conductor No. 45, jumped off a tram-car at Victoria Gardens and was crossing the road when the motor car came up from behind and knocked him down. Mr. Brady, who was driving the car, at once stopped the car and after enquiring after the man's condition, and finding that he was apparently unhurt, gave his name to the Tram Starter and drove away. The motor car had also passed the tram-car on the the right hand side of the road contrary to the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act. No body heard the horn blown, and that Mr. Brady failed to give information of the accident to the police at once. His Worship in disposing of the case fined Mr. Brady Rs. 20.

MR. JOHN J. SOLOMON, who went to Ceylon recently to begin a novel treatment of the pearl oyster, is now endeavouring to patent his ingenious and remarkable process for seeing through the shell of the oyster and detecting the pearls within. The attempt is described as an application of electricity for the purpose, and is not a utilisation of the X rays. Mr. Solomon will get his patent in a few days, says a Colombo paper, and we shall know all about it then.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XVIII—GONE.

"Nice morning, John," Bob was passing through the hall of the hotel, and had stopped a moment to speak to the porter who, having whistled up a barouche, was putting a couple of hand-bags by the door.

"Yes, sir, a very nice morning. Hollos," as the cab drew up. "you're the man that took two gents away from here, when was it? Last Friday night it must have been."

"And if I did, what then? They didn't lose nothing did they?"

'Not as I heard tell on. Where did you take 'em? One 'em was a friend of some one staying here, and he wants to find him."

"Oh. Now where did I take 'em, let me see?" and the man tilted his hat back and scratched his head, as though that would aid his recollection. Bob, hearing the conversation, had drawn near the door.

"If you could remember it would be a great help to me," he said.

"Just so sir. Let me see, let me see. Why, of course, one of 'em was a bit seedy, wasn't he had a little too much? I remember. I drove 'em straight to Euston, that's it, of course. Euston it was."

"Ah very likely, I never thought of that," replied Bob, endeavouring to display only a careless interest in the answer. "There's a drink for you to help your memory," and with a laugh he re-entered the hotel, but by the time he reached the smoking-room the smile had given place to a look of consternation.

"That doesn't mean much," he muttered, "and they may have booked for anywhere from Chalk Farm to Scotland. I'm as far off as ever." But though he did not recognise the fact, Fate was slowly spinning the thread on which so much depended.

Later in the day he packed up his bag and returned to his chambers, merely telling the young lady in the office that he did not expect any letters and that he should not trouble any more about his friend. There was a heap of correspondence awaiting him on the table. He turned it over, picking out a letter here and there and opening it, until he came to one the handwriting on which he recognised at once.

"Now what does she want?" he muttered, sinking into his armchair.

Dear Bob (he read) what has become of him, and you? I'm growing very anxious. I have not seen you for the last few days. Nothing has happened surely? or I think you would have let me know. In any case look in when you have a minute or two to spare, and ease my mind.—Yours Edith.

"Poor little woman. It must be a trying time for her. I'll see her this afternoon," and for a time he sat lost in thought, till he was roused by a knock at the door.

Going to it he was astonished and somewhat taken aback by finding Inspector Desborough waiting outside.

"Good heavens! man, what do you want? You haven't come to arrest me surely," he exclaimed with a ludicrous assumption of terror.

"Not to-day, Mr. Mackinlay, not to-day, but be careful, you don't know what we haven't got against you," replied the officer laughing.

"Ah," with an exaggerated sigh of relief, "then walk in and as you don't want to take me, take some whiskey and a chair instead, and let's hear our news."

As has been already hinted Bob was on very good terms with the police. On several occasions he had been able to help them by information that he had come across in his multifarious callings, and they regarded him as a privileged person, almost one of themselves, and in consequence he knew more of the inner working of Scotland Yard than a good many people.

"Well," continued Inspector Desborough, when he had helped himself, "you have been staying at the Hotel Jacob lately."

"Quite correct."

"And I want to know if, while there, you happened to see anything of, or came across a young Frenchman, giving the name of Masson who put up there."

Bob was on the qui vive in an instant.

"Masson, Masson," he repeated. "It seems familiar to me somehow, and yet I certainly saw nothing of anyone of that name there. Stop a moment. I know now, there was a letter in the rack in the hall addressed so. It was there this morning when I came away. Is he wanted?"

"Not exactly, but we should like to know where he is at present. There's nothing directly against him, but there soon will be, I expect."

"Oh, and you're giving him a little law. Is that it? And when things are ripe going to nab him. Well, I can't help you in this. I know no more where the young gentleman is than you do. What's he been up to?"

The inspector shook his head and smiled. "No, no, Mr. Mackinlay, you want to know too much. I said we had nothing against him as yet, and a man's innocent till he's proved guilty. I thought you might have been able to give us a hand, but since you can't there's no more to be said," and the conversation turned on general matters, Bob all the time feeling something of a traitor, for if he had occasionally helped the police, they had done the same for him in the way of providing him with "copy," and taking him to localities and spots at the East End where it was not safe to penetrate, except beneath the ægis of the police.

Bob had hardly got rid of his visitor, and was preparing to go off to Fleet-st., when there was another knock, and this time on opening it he found himself face to face with a stranger.

"Mr. Mackinlay?"

"That is my name," and Bob waited, not at all sure of his visitor.

"I should much like a few minutes' conversation with you if you could spare me the time."

"Yes. Perhaps you will tell me your business."

The man, who was dressed in the regulation frock coat, tall hat, and grey trousers, and had a distinctly professional air in contra-distinction to that of a West End lounger, gave a glance over the banisters of the staircase, and then bending towards Bob said in a low tone.

"I have been given to understand that you are a great friend of Mr Roy Royston, the gentleman over whose head a very serious charge is hanging. That is my name," at the same time handing him a card.

Bob glanced at it and read, "Mr. Sydney Sedge," and below "Messrs. Brown and Sedge, Solicitors, 305 Lincoln's Inn Square."

"Pray walk in. I certainly am a friend of Mr. Royston," he replied, for he knew the firm by repute as being highly respectable and above anything in the way of sharp practice.

Mr. Sedge entered the room and took a seat, saying:

"I suppose I can speak to you without reserve?"

"I hope so."

"Well, sir, it's very important that Mr. Royston should be found."

"The police feel exactly the same as you, Mr Sedge, but they appear completely at fault," said Bob, smiling.

"Quite so, quite so, but the importance of the matter from their point of view is very different from mine. In the first place they are convinced that Mr. Royston is guilty; I, on the contrary, am equally certain he is innocent."

"I'm delighted to hear you say so."

"But why does he keep out of the way? His doing so causes the world to take a wrong view of the case."

"We shall have to wait till he turns up to learn his reasons, I fear," replied Bob.

Mr. Sedge looked hard at the speaker, and then, as the shadow of a smile flitted across his face, he said:

"If I were to mention a matter to you Mr. Mackinlay, do you think there is any chance of it reaching Mr. Royston's ears?"

Bob looked equally hard at his questioner, but remained silent until both men broke into laughter at the same moment.

"You would wish it to reach his ears, I take it?"

"Certainly."

"And the matter would be for his good?"

"Oh, decidedly."

"Then I think there is a great probability that he would hear of it."

"Thank you. I trust you, and when you have heard me you no doubt will see with me how necessary it is he should be found."

For the next half hour the two men were deep in conversation, and from the smile that rested on Bob's face the subject was a pleasant one. At last Mr. Sedge rose saying:

"You now, I think, see how matters stand. I have told you everything, and, you will admit,

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1907.

THE REFORM OF THE LORDS.

As the two Houses of the English legislature are likely to be soon joined in deadly combat, it is worth pausing to consider impartially the two closely related questions: "Is the House of Lords urgently in need of reform?" and "On what lines should reform, if it be imperative, be conducted?" We may perhaps be excused for anticipating our remarks at the outset by saying that the balance of intelligent opinion regards reform as necessary and that we believe Lord Newton's Bill, as reported in recent telegrams, is drafted on the right lines. Few thoughtful politicians will be found at the present day to maintain that a single irresponsible chamber should be entrusted with the government of the United Kingdom and the control of the British Empire, but while Conservatives as a rule desire to retain a second chamber endowed with considerable powers, the extremer Liberals would so curtail the privileges of the upper house that it main *raison d'etre* would disappear. While the former would so reform the Lords that they would receive the respect of both parties in the State and so not render themselves the object of agitation and attack whenever they exercise their veto on an important topic, the latter would excise the veto of the upper house from the constitution altogether. The second course, which we are rather afraid the present government have in view, will commend itself to Socialists and those who cherish schemes of an ultra-democratic tendency such as any revising chamber possessing political wisdom and representing the more stable elements of society would be certain to check, if it had the power. The first course will on the other hand commend itself to all who appreciate the true spirit of the English constitution as a wise compromise between opposing tendencies, and who see in a competent upper house, which possesses the veto, the best safeguard against rash or unwise legislation. It is to be noted that the existence of a titled aristocracy is not to be dragged into the discussion of this matter at all. In any but a brand-new country an order of nobility is of exceeding use. It appeals to the imagination of the people, acts as a symbol of mind and power to the ignorant multitude, and, in a word, helps to consolidate the social system. Now, a titled nobility will thus impose itself upon the populace to some extent even though it possesses no political privileges or powers. Doubtless, a peerage endowed like that of the United Kingdom with a right of hereditary legislation, a galaxy of noblemen who possess seats in a gilded chamber where they attend annually in gorgeous robes and coronets, must still further impress the vulgar, than a landed, non-political noblesse; but the system of political peerage gives rise to considerable abuses. The abuses inherent in the present House of Lords may be exposed and remedied as consistently by Conservatives as by Liberals, for the curtailment of the political privileges of the peers does not involve the extinction of an influential and useful class in the social fabric, any more than reform in the composition of the upper chamber entails the abolition of that chamber.

The main defects of the existing House of Lords are four. First, the chamber is too large. There are now some 620 peers and the number is continually growing. Second, the actual attendance at the House is ridiculously meagre. There are many peers who take little or no interest in politics, and who accordingly show indifference to their hereditary privileges. The apathy of the upper chamber in contrast with the vigorous lusty life of the lower house is indeed a political truism. These two defects may well seem contradictory; notwithstanding they are both absolute faults. We require a revising assembly composed of men who are both capable and keen, who will attend regularly to their duties and not then be too numerous. The experience of all countries has shown how desirable it is that the revising chamber should be smaller than the sovereign lower house. The third defect is that the present House of Lords is too uniformly made up. There is too much singleness of composition, too great uniformity of interest and bias. Three-quarters of the present peers are members or supporters of the Unionist party. Under these conditions the Lords can hardly fail to be biassed instead of impartial revisers. This is no doubt a fault on the right side, as the upper house is more particularly the guardian of the constitution and must accordingly exercise great caution in endorsing radical legislation. Still, legislative proposals not so much of national danger as disagreeable to the predominating party in the upper house have not seldom been quashed on account of this uniformity of interest in the Lords. The fourth defect of the chamber as at present constituted is that the average ability of its members is quite ordinary. It always does contain extraordinary men, but a set of eldest sons picked out by chance and history and with every temptation to be idle cannot well be extraordinary, as the members of an upper and revising house ought to be. Adequately to revise and criticise laws, many of them complicated, dealing with every department of the national life, requires superb business ability. Formerly the Lords were the best class obtainable at State business but it is long since they ceased to possess this monopoly

The result of these defects in composition may be seen in the timid and imperfect way in which the present upper chamber does its work. It certainly brought great ability to the discussion of the Education Bill last session and had the boldness to reject or at least suspend a measure which could not but have created new and troublesome grievances. But the discussion was carried on almost entirely by a small group of cabinet and ex-cabinet ministers, while a stronger chamber and one more widely representative would have unquestionably extended its vote to the Trades Disputes Bill which even many Liberals disapproved of. The necessity for reform, then, may be taken as proved and the reformers, whoever they are to be, could hardly do better than follow the lines laid down by Lord Newton in the private bill he is now introducing before the Lords. According to his proposal the hereditary principle will be modified by the application to the peerage of the United Kingdom of a representative plan similar to that which already chooses for the House of Lords the most capable and the most willing of the Scotch and Irish peers. Certain exceptions might, as Lord Curzon has proposed, be made, *i. e.* peers who had held high office of who had been twice elected to the House or Commons might be conceded a personal right to a seat in the upper chamber. The extension of the representative plan should certainly be the first object of the reformers. It would automatically weed out the unfit; it would involve a wise reduction in the size of the chamber and it would remove the invidious distinction between the peerage of the different countries of the Union. But these representative peers chosen by their compeers would, according to the proposed scheme, only form a part of the remodelled chamber. The total number might be fixed at 300, half to be herditary peers either sitting in their own right or chosen as representatives of their order, while the other half would be life peers selected from amongst the most eminent men in all departments of the national life. The Army and Navy, Diplomacy and Commerce do, as it is, find recognition from the dispensers of peerages, but the sons and grandsons of the ennobled general or ambassador may not be able to justify their possession of political privileges, whereas under the amended system every life-peer would stand on his own merit. The Civil Services—both Home, Colonial and Indian—would then be represented in the upper house in the persons of their most eminent retired members. Science, Literature and Art would recieve a more generous recognition, and the Empire might be bound more closely together by the distribution of a definite number of life peerages among eminent colonials—preferably ex-ministers. Were some such system to be adopted we should have a Senate which the most uncompromising of radicals would be bound to respect—an upper house of manageable size, at once capable and keen, confident in itself and productive of confidence in others. It would be a well-devised blend of the new and the old, at once Conservative and Liberal, in fact an institution in harmony with the English love of practical compromise and therefore in complete conformity with the true spirit and the best traditions of English political life.

COTTON PROSPECTS. THE final general memorandum on the Indian Cotton Crop of the season 1906-07 was published in the "Indian Trade Journal" on the 21st February. The figure 4,908,000 bales or a reduction of two lakhs bales on the December estimate. The "Journal" states: "the total estimated outturn amounts to 4,908,000 bales of 400 lbs., the increase in this case being one of 14,82,000 bales or 43·3 per cent." We take no exception to the estimate but we take grave exception to the comparison instituted. It is difficult to ascertain the actual crop of India, as so much depends on the local consumption apart from mills, This is estimated at 4,13,000 bales by Government Officials but at a much higher figure by commercial men. Accepting the Government figure as correct we find that shipments 19 lakhs, and mill consumption 20¼ lakhs, plus the Government estimate of local consumption make a total of over 43½ lakhs, and if we deduct a shortage of stocks of 1 lakh, a crop of 42¼ lakhs appears. Taking the commercial estimate of local consumption however we would get, with the actuals available, a crop of about 46 lakhs. On these figures the Government estimate would give an increase of 6¾ lakhs, and 3 lakhs respectively, as against the Director General's increase of 14,82,000 bales, the latter being a comparison with last year's final estimate which was 34,26,000 bales, while we have shown that, accepting the Government estimate of local consumption as correct, the crop worked out at 42,25,000 bales, or in other words, the estimate was 8 lakhs bales wrong. It will thus be seen that the Government final estimate of last year hopelessly under-estimated the actual crop grown and yet this year's estimate is compared with last year's estimate, and not as it ought to have been, to be of any commercial value, with the actual crop grown so far as could be ascertained. However correct estimates may be, they can be very misleading unless proper comparisons are made, and the December estimate of 51 lakhs showing an increase of 50 per sent over the previous year's, created quite a sensation on the other side in the belief that the Indian crop promised to be 50 per cent over that of last year and it is thought locally that considerable injury was thus done to the export trade. In future we would suggest to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, when estimating, to give the actual figures as accurately as they can be ascertained as well as his previous year's estimate which last may at any time be again as much out as it was last year.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS. THE results of the elections for the London County Council, which we print to-day, are somewhat startling and probably come as a surprise to the most sanguine supporters of the cause of Municipal Reform. Not but what some diminution of the hitherto overwhelming strength of the Progressives was to be expected. The glaring mistakes of their representatives during the last few years, their expensive grant of river steamboats, their extravagance in the construction of Public Works, their large and wholly unnecessary staff of school inspectors, their unsound and disingenuous policy in the financing of tramway and electric schemes have produced a revulsion of feeling, which was bound to show itself at the poll. But that the position of the two parties should be practically reversed, as Reuter's telegrams shews it to have been, was as unexpected as it will be welcome to all who have been shocked at the enormous growth of Municipal expenditure in London and other big cities of the United Kingdom. Incidentally, if may be noted, the telegrams are of special interest to us in Bombay at the present moment. It will be noticed that Mr. John Burns, though not himself a candidate, issued a manifesto in which he described the Reformers' campaign as the most vulgar and most disgraceful that ever discredited British public life and urged the electors to defeat the Monopolists in their endeavour to make London their prey. Now, whatever may be thought of the taste of this document, there is no gainsaying the fact that Mr. John Burns is a Minister and President of the Local Government Board, also that in that capacity he exercises more direct influence over the feelings and fortune of the electors than any other member of the Administration, the Premier not excepted. It follows therefore that so far from veiling his present feelings and abstaining from using his very great official influence, he has not scrupled to aid the cause of his supporters by publishing under his own name a strongly worded manifesto in their support. We commend this little warfare and the manner in which modern party conflicts, are carried on, to the many persons who are grumbling and agitating over the certain features of our recent Municipal election. The idea that because an elector is a Government servant, he should give a silent vote: that however strong and reasonable his feelings may be on a given line of policy, he is by the mere fact of his being a Government servant, incapacitated from urging other persons to vote with him, that, if he does this he lays himself open to an accusation of using undue influence, is unknown in any country of the world. Government servants and electors have the same rights as any other people: they have a perfect right to express their views and to endeavour to convert other people to them: the idea that they should remain mute and muzzled, while unofficial persons enjoy unrestricted liberty of speech, is to imply that the electors cannot be trusted to vote independently. A greater insult to a body of men, like the Justices, who are conspicuous for intelligence and integrity, could hardly be conceived—yet there is a Government Resolution, to which attention has been called. Does it refer to Bombay City or to the mofussil only? Why not revoke it?

NAVY ESTIMATES. THE Navy Estimates for 1907-08 need cause no anxiety. There is a total reduction of £1,427,091 and 1,000 men as compared with last year, but the present circumstances are such that a reduction may safely be made. There can be no doubt that the bold and original policy of the Admiralty, embodied in the "Dreadnought" has thrown out all the calculations of the great naval powers, who realized that the new departure, sensational though it was in more than one respect, would not have been made by the astute and wary officers at Whitehall without solid reason. It was a most uncomfortable dilemma for our foreign friends, but they saw that if they laid down the ships already designed they would most likely be obselete before they were launched, and they were wholly unprepared with designs representing current naval opinion. The chief elements of novelty in what is now regarded as the type-ship are great size, (a most satisfactory confirmation of British theory), high speed, the abolition of the medium-sized gun, and the steam turbine. These are all embodied in the "Dreadnought," and other Powers, as soon as they were convinced of the soundness of British reasoning, had to set to work to re-design all their projected ships. The delay caused by this has had the effect of permitting great economies in our own estimates, and at the same time gave us a lead in the construction of the new types that will be evident for several years. All other great naval Powers have been unaccountably shy of the steam turbine, the Germans especially being openly contemptuous of this mode of propulsion, but they are all gradually becoming aware of its great superiority. We confess that we were uneasy at the small programme last year, owing to statements, backed by good authority, of progress in Germany, but it is now known that the British Admiralty have been "hull down to windward" all the time, and had correctly gauged the advantage that they had secured. The fact that we are to lay down no armoured cruisers this year will probably excite some comment, but we think that the introduction of wireless telegraphy has had the effect of reducing the number of cruisers necessary. We must impress upon the public once more the fact that this reduction is only temporary. Our rivals will never give us another chance like this if they can avoid it, and there must be no curtailment of Admiralty programmes by the Treasury, a practice that has always been more characteristic of a Liberal than a Unionist Government.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular" with the outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo left Aden at 2 a.m yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p. m. on Friday next.

The revised and increased establishment of the Calcutta Central Press has been sanctioned.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Reojun Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 2nd instant and will arrive here to-morrow.

CHAPTER XVIII of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way" by William le Queux, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE Australian Lloyd's s. s. "Austria," from Japan, left Hongkong on the morning of the 3rd instant, and is due here on or about the 23rd instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer "Domnico Balduino" left Aden for Bombay on the 2nd instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 8th instant.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited (78 miles open) for the week ending 23rd February 1907 amounted to Rs. 10,468 being an increase of Rs. 7,572 on the corresponding week of last year The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd February were Rs. 97,029 being a decrease of Rs. nil.

THE members of the Colaba Branch of the Army Guild of St. Helena propose holding a jumble sale in Colaba towards the end of March. All contributions of clothes, household articles, etc. would be most gratefully received by the Branch Chaplain, the Reverend H. Mould, The Banyans, Upper Colaba. The Guild works for the benefit of soldiers, their wives and families, in hospital and on board the transports. Magazines and papers are also most acceptable.

THERE is an item in the Hyderabad Residency Orders which deserves mention. "List of undelivered messages" is the heading, and at the foot appears "(signature illegible) Sub Postmaster." This might almost make a hard case for *Vanity Fair*. How can the officials communicate with the offender to inform him that he must remove his handwriting? The [illegible] by [illegible] the name in the list [illegible]." But that gives another "hard case." Was not this done before issuing the order? Has the compiler of the Orders ever heard, we wonder, of that grave of most illegible documents, the waste paper basket?

MR. D. G. PADHYE has given notice to request the Municipal Commissioner at the next meeting of the Corporation to take action against the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company in regard to the posts erected and to be erected by them for fixing electric wires, and to compel them to have them well lighted during the night. For requesting the Commissioner to induce the Tramway Company to put below the ground surface the lower portions of the posts so as to minimise the danger of accidents. For addressing a representation to Government enquiring whether a Government Resolution, quoted by several newspapers, directing that no officer of Government shall interfere with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies has been issued by Government, and pointing out that if so the orders issued thereby were openly and flagrantly violated by four Government officers in connection with the recent Justices' Election.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE QUEENSLAND FRUIT FLY.

Federal Parliament.

REAL TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 18.

VICTORIAN STATE POLITICS.

THE Premier (Mr. Bent) delivered his policy speech at North Brighton on Saturday night in the presence of a fairly large audience. He claimed that the policy which the Ministry had placed before the country three years ago had been strictly adhered to. Altogether 178 Acts had been passed by Parliament during 208 sittings. The members of the McKinnon-Peacock Party had agreed to join the Ministerialists in their policy. The dissolution of Parliament would take place next Thursday. The reason for this was that the Commonwealth Referendum had decided that March was to be the month for the Federal elections. The State elections would be held on March 15. The Government intended to go in for railway construction. They had been authorised to borrow about £1,000,000, not only for railways, but for tramways in the country and suburbs. The Government would obtain information as to the conversion of motor power from steam tramways in the timber reserves, so that the timber might be used by their own people. Another matter for consideration was the conversion of the railways from steam to electric traction, and it was also intended to amend the Land Acts. The amount of money wasted on river levels was something frightful, and the Government proposed to bring in a Bill to provide that they should pay 4 per cent. on their cost and 2 per cent. for sinking fund. Reclassification of salaries was another part of the programme, as was also protection against bush fires, and shops and factories legislation. A Bill would be introduced for a constitutional referendum on the proposal for Scripture lessons in State schools. The Ministry would bring in a measure to deal with Friendly Societies and a Charities Bill for preferential voting would be introduced. There would also be voting by post under proper regulations. They intended to remove all anomalies in connection with the Land Tax. The existing tax would stand with variations as to the method of arriving at the taxable values. His idea was to classify all land not according to its grazing value, but according to its cultivatable capacity. If necessary, a bill for the compulsory purchase of land for closer settlement purposes would be submitted embodying the principle of compulsory acquisition without the present formality of obtaining a resolution by both Houses of Parliament in individual cases. It was intended to earmark for redemption purposes the lands alienation proceeds, other than by auction, to local loan redemption purposes, which hitherto had gone into general revenue. The amount available would be about £150,000 per year. The Government would place £50,000 out of the surplus revenue on the Estimates to develop the mining industry, and it was intended to get a Bill through Parliament providing for the proper ventilation of mines. The Government would set apart special areas for intending immigrants, and in conclusion Mr. Bent said the Government had decided to increase the old age pensions from 8s. to 10s. a week.

THE INSPECTION OF MINES.

The Minister for Mines has decided to institute a searching inquiry into certain allegations made recently by Mr. Heitmann, M. L. A., at Cue, with regard to the method adopted in taking statements from miners who happened to be injured in mine accidents. Such statements, Mr. Heitmann said, should only be taken in the presence of the representatives of the workers. Mr. Heitmann asserted that the Inspector of Mines had not sent in true statements to the Minister, and alleged that on one occasion the Inspector of Mines went to the Cue Hospital in company with a representative of the Great Fingall mine and took a statement from an injured man when he was not fit to make one, and the inspector was only too ready to put words into his mouth, which were used against him when he sued the company for compensation. The Labour Party, he said, desired that when such statements were made a representative of the workers should be present to see fair play. The Minister for Mines stated on Friday that it had been decided to appoint one of the Wardens a Royal Commissioner to made the enquiry into Mr. Heitmann's charges. It had not been definitely decided who should be appointed, but it would probably be Warden Troy. Mr. Gregory said he regretted very much the necessity for giving such prominence to the statements made by Mr. Heitmann, but it was necessary that the charges should be inquired into, and only a Royal Commissioner could compel the attendance of the witnesses, and the production of complete evidence.

THE RABBIT PEST.

Although it is hoped that public opinion will be sufficiently virile to induce the Governments of the States to decline the services of Dr. Danysz in dealing with the rabbits in the manner he suggests, circumstances have arisen which may render the presence of the eminent scientist in their midst an unmixed blessing to the people of New South Wales. The bubonic plague has broken out once more in Sydney, a city whose rat-infested wharves and warehouses have on several occasions been responsible for the appearance of the dread disease. If Dr. Danysz can find a virus that will exterminate these bubonic rats, which are generally accepted as the disseminating agents of the fatal malady, he will be rendering a most important service to humanity, and one which will cause his name to be gratefully remembered by Sydney citizens. It must not be forgotten that it was Dr. Danysz's success in exterminating mice, by means of a special virus, which led to the suggestion that it might be possible to deal with rabbits in like manner. A few years ago a French farming district was invaded by myriads of mice, which caused immense destruction, and the French Government, in response to an appeal from the agriculturists, entrusted Dr. Danysz with the task of exterminating them. He succeeded in doing so effectually by introducing a disease which did not spread in any way beyond the rodents. It is stated that a similar virus was successfully used in Marseilles upon rats on the occasion of an outbreak of the bubonic plague. Dr. Danysz has been brought to Australia at a considerable cost to the pastoralists of the country, and on economic grounds, as well as from the point of view that the savant should, at least, be permitted to sustain his reputation in some way, it would appear desirable that he should be consulted by the Sydney people in the present emergency.

THE FRUIT FLY.

The appearance of the Queensland fruit fly in the districts about Wodonga, and in the Goulburn Valley orchards of Victoria, is a most serious circumstance. In Queensland the little pest has done incalculable injury to the horticulturists and since it appeared in New South Wales ten years ago it has ravaged whole tracts of fruit country. When it once gets a footing in a State the process of getting rid of it is so difficult as to be almost impossible although in Western Australia the Government Entomologist claims to have done much in this direction by the introduction of an insect enemy of the fly. Prevention, however, is better than cure, and the experts of this State, as well as the orchardists and the general, public should do all in their power to keep out the means of infection. Should the fly get to Melbourne the transmission of its eggs to this part of the world will be extremely simple. The fly makes an incision in the fruit which is so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, and in this it deposits its eggs. From these are hatched maggots which eat and putrefy the fruit, and the only safe way of dealing with apples, peaches, plums, lequats, or other fruit so affected is to boil them. But the ordinary purchaser will not take that trouble. Supposing he buys a bag full of fruit in Melbourne or Ballarat, and takes it into the train with him to eat on his journey, he will most assuredly fling out of the window such parts of the fruit as he finds to be unfit for consumption. A centre of infection will thus be set up at once where the apple or other articles happens to fall. It may be in the open country near Tantanoola or in the midst of the Mount Lofty horticultural district. It is not necessary to purchase and import fruit from the affected States by the Act in order to give the dreaded fly a wider sphere of activity. Should the pest be introduced it would thrive greatly in our climate more particularly as such great pains have been taken to kill the birds which are on the watch for flies and grubs. So far as is known at present the fruit fly has not got beyond the Murray and the Goulburn, but unless the very keenest attention is given to the matter the fecund little menace will be at work much nearer home. No more unwelcome intruder could possibly get a footing among us. The fly is busy in all seasons, and has no preferences save for good fruit. It will attack and ruin an orange crop with as much avidity as it will one of apples or of plums.

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

Members of the Federal Senate and House of Representatives from the other States are arriving in Melbourne daily, and considerable curiosity is expressed about the prospects of the coming session. The Prime Minister intends to make clear to the House the position which he proposes to assume at the Colonial Conference. The question of Papuan affairs will also be referred to, and the intentions of the Government with regard to the action to be taken about the recommendations of the Royal Commission will be announced. It is understood that Captain Barton's appointment as administrator will not be confirmed, and that that post will be conferred upon an Australian. Strong objection continues to be taken by certain Labour members to the issue of permits to import labour under contract from Europe for the North Queensland canefields but whether the Labour Party will move in the matter in the House depends upon the decision to be come to next week at a meeting of the party. The first matters for Caucus to decide will be how its members are to vote for the presiding officers in both Houses. The election of Mr. G. F. Pearce as Chairman of Committees in the Senate is looked upon as a certainty, but Caucus may decide that he is to fly at higher game to win the President's chair. In the absence of unexpected complications, Mr. Gould's chances of securing this position continue to be regarded as excellent.

ADVANTAGES OF FEDERAL CONTROL.

The Minister controlling the Northern Territory (Mr. L. O'Loughlin) stated on Saturday that he was satisfied that the agreement entered into in regard to the Northern Territory was a good one for the Territory, because the Commonwealth would put money into developing it. It would also be a good thing for South Australia; because it would relieve the State of great responsibilities. "In reply to those who complain that we are giving away the Northern Territory," he added, "I would like to remind them that whatever development takes place will be at the northern end, and if ever we were successful in getting a good settlement there, say 50,000 of 100,000 people, they would naturally ask for separation, and we would have to give it to them, because it was part and parcel of the arrangement when the Territory was handed over to South Australia for colonisation. As far as the details of the scheme are concerned, Mr. Deakin is to have the privilege of announcing them to the Federal Parliament. The agreement will be available next week." The Minister stated that he would not now make the trip to the Northern Territory, because the object which the Government had in view was to try to make arrangements for settlement, on the lines recommended by the Government Resident, on the Adelaide and Alligator Rivers, and in any other northern portion of the Territory capable of closer settlement. The Government had an idea of assisting agriculturists and others by advances to develop the country, but now it was a Federal matter, or most likely would be, and it would be for the Commonwealth Government to make all necessary arrangements. Mr. Deakin had said that probably one of the Federal Ministers would go up with the Governor-General (Lord Northcote), who was shortly to visit the Northern Territory. These arrangements, if carried through, Mr. O'Loughlin said, would be a great thing for the Northern Territory. The Commonwealth would not spare money to make it a success, and they would develop it quickly.

REAL TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.

An accident, said to be unique in the history of the Australian stage, occurred during the progress of a sensational drama, "The Favourite," by Mr. William Anderson's company at His Majesty's Theatre, Perth, on Monday last. The play is one which requires, an elaborate and a realistic setting, and in its production a number of horses are employed for a sensational racing scene. The horses pass and repass before the audience, giving the representation of a horse race. In the rear of the fore part of the stage is covered with an excited race crowd, and the horses, about a dozen in number, are seen to race along the track. The preliminary canter was proceeding, and the first horse cantered forward before the audience, followed closely by the others, when a square of timber placed to cover an oblong aperture, used for lowering the scenery, was displaced by the animal's hoof. The rider of the second horse (Edward Ryding), a horseman known on the local track, did not notice the displacement of the board, and his horse caught his foot in the opening. In a second couple of similar squares of board shot out of their places, and horses and rider were precipitated through the gap a distance of 30 ft. to the concrete basement below. Right on top of the first horse came the second, ridden by Edward Anderson, a youth, and down the animal went. The rider, however, grasped the edge of the staging, and clung there until he was helped up by stage hands. Other horses managed to evade the trap. Meanwhile Mr. Michael Joseph (the general manager), and several assistants, had run down the back stairs to basement. They found Ryding in a sitting position, much dazed, but quite conscious, and apparently not injured to any extent. The two horses were lying on the floor, one quite dead, while the other, badly injured, had moved a few feet away, and was stretched out among a heap of boxes of scenery.

FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS FOR QUEENSLAND.

The Prime Minister has, in addition to the permit granted some time ago for the importation of 500 labourers into Queensland, given permission for the entrance of further batches of 500 and 50 respectively, or 1,050 in all. It was rumoured that only Italians were coming, but the Prime Minister explained on Friday that this was a mistake. In one case provision was made for a batch of 50 Italians, but in every case in which a permit was issued it was stipulated that preference should be given to Britishers. If no immigrants could be secured from England, it was intended to draw from Germany, Scandinavia, and the northern parts of Italy. Referring further to this matter, Mr. Deakin, said that already 1,600 kanakas had been deported, and before next summer there would be another 1,000, while 2,000 more would follow later. It is understood that one of the Queensland Labour members has addressed a strong protest to the Government against these labour permits being granted.

NAVAL OFFICER'S DOWNFALL.

Charles Montague Foote, late senior Lieutenant on H.M.S. "Encounter," was tried by court-martial at Albany on Tuesday, Foote was reported as having deserted prior to the sailing of the "Encounter" from "Fremantle" to Singapore, on January 8. He was arrested at Perth on January 31, and sent on board the "Challenger." The evidence showed that Foote, while president of the canteen committee, applied £92 of the men's money to his own use. This discovery was imminent when Foote left his position to the commander, who had [illegible] failure and raise the money. [illegible] of absence to do so, but did not return on board. The offence was [illegible] to desert, and a republication of the charge [illegible] element, the accused claiming that he had repaid the money, he was merely [illegible] court found the charge [illegible] the second charge, [illegible] proved, but the [illegible] of having fraudulently [illegible] use money [illegible] entrusted. He was [illegible] hard labor in addition [illegible] months, and at the [illegible] missed from the service.

THE POSEIDON [illegible]

At the Poseidon rush [illegible] was found in pure clay, [illegible] by Charles Brady and [illegible] from Western Australia [illegible] are co-partners in the find [illegible] scores of mining men daily [illegible] to date is that of [illegible] and the total amount [illegible] 1,400oz., valued at £5,700.

* [By Telegram to Perth.]

MORE SHIPPING DISASTERS.

GREAT FOG IN THE CHANNEL.

Liners Ashore and Damaged.

TWELVE ACCIDENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A remarkable series of accidents due to fog, has occurred in the Straits of Dover. Altogether seven steamships and five sailing vessels have been in collision. Two steamers have been sunk including the German "Helene" eight of whose crew were drowned.

The Ostend mail steamer "Princess Henriette," arrived at Dover having been stove-in by a collision with a smack.

The Red Star liner "Vaderland" with passengers on board, two other steamers, and two sailing vessels are ashore on the Goodwins.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The "Vaderland," which went ashore on the Goodwins, has been refloated.

STEAMER WRECKED OFF JAPAN.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Reuter's Correspondent at Tokio wires that the Great Northern Company's steamer "Dakota" was wrecked off Sagami last night.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The passengers on the "Dakota" are safe. The vessel is leaking badly. Assistance has been sent.

THE WRECK OF THE "JEAN BART."

Total Loss.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The French cruiser "Jean Bart," mentioned on the 20th as having gone ashore on Aguin Reef is regarded as a total loss. Only her armament is saveable.

Her crew will be distributed among other vessels.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

Visit to the Riviera.

CONFIRMATION OF RUMOURS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Mr. Chamberlain has gone to the Riviera.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

When embarking at Dover, Mr. Chamberlain was almost unrecognisable. He was wearing glasses and appeared to be quite unable to walk without assistance. He leaned heavily upon his daughter, and used a stick with the other hand.

He bore the crossing well, and proceeded to Saint Raphael near Cannes.

FURTHER OUTRAGES IN RUSSIA.

Violent Attack in Reval.

POLICE RAID IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Four hundred and ninety-three members of the Duma have been elected, of which number three hundred and eleven are members of the Opposition.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Baron Budberg, a member of the Russian Council of Empire, was driving in Reval when he was attacked by six men. Baron Budberg and his servant were killed and the coachman was wounded.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Fifteen hundred police searched the students' quarters at the Polytechnic Institute in St. Petersburg yesterday morning, and discovered a number of infernal machines, bombs, repeating rifles, and dynamite. Fifteen arrests were made.

NEW LORD OF APPEAL.

Sir R. H. Collins.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Rt Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in succession to the late Lord Davey.

Lord Justice Coyens-Hardy will succeed Sir Richard as Master of the Rolls.

ADMIRAL WILSON'S RETIREMENT.

Received by the King and Promoted.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, who is retiring today, was received by the King on Saturday, and appointed an Admiral of the Fleet.

THE U. S. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Democratic Opposition.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

...ts in the United States Senate have ...out the Ship Subsidy Bill. ...urns at noon.

...AT TIFLIS.

...LONDON, MARCH 3. ...e Trans-Caucasian ...lead in the street.

...ING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 4.

...'ss. s. "Peninsular" with the ...22nd ulto, left here for Bom... ...is morning. The same Com... ...aya" left for Colombo and ...clock this morning.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Press Comments.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Unionist papers rejoice that the career of the Wastrels is finished, and that London is spared a Municipal electrical scheme involving a cost of twenty millions sterling.

It is affirmed in several quarters that the elections will serve as a warning to the Government,

The Liberal papers describe the result of the London County Council elections as the triumph of Tammany and the victory of the trusts. It is due, they say, to a flood of money and to the unparalleled mendacity, calumny, and conspiracy of the unclean interests. They admit, nevertheless, that the participation of women, the general apprehension of Socialistic schemes and the general disapproval of the past extravagant expenditure, have greatly influenced the elections.

KING EDWARD.

Starts to France.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

King Edward has started for Paris and Biarritz.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The United States Congress has passed the Aldrich Currency Bill empowering the Treasury to deposit receipts from the Customs with the national banks, while facilitating the redemption of notes by the issuing banks. The Bill also creates United States notes of small denominations.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

The Premier's Article Criticised.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's article, on reduction of armaments, which was published in "The Nation" has met with a very unfriendly reception in the foreign press.

The German accuse him of machiavellism and the French papers emphasize the futility of suggestions far the limitation of armaments, while the present conditions obtain on the continent.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The death is announced of Mr. Donal Sullivan, M. P. for West Meath (South).

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Disgraceful State of Affairs Disclosed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

Messrs. Lewis's report on the affairs of Arbuthnot's which is just published reveals the position to be even a more disgraceful state of affairs than that was disclosed in their report of November 17th last. As we have already said we believe the real point from which the decline began was a departure from the firm in 1876 of Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot. From that date the history of the firm seems to fall into three periods. (1) 1876-1879 clinging to old tradition; (2) 1880-1886 the gold exploration period; (3) 1887-1906 the establishment of a London House and the end.

(1) 1876-1879.—There is every reason for the belief that when Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot retired in 1876 he handed over to his successors a magnificent business which ran with its own momentum for several years, but his single strong leadership was now replaced by divided authority of Macfadyen and Mackenzie. Both entered the firm on the same day in 1874 and throughout had equal shares. They both, we gather, were very fine men of business, but of essentially different temperaments, Macfadyen daring in imagination and enterprise, Mackenzie much more deliberate and cautious. Such combination would probably work well under a leadership, but badly without it. The chances are, we think, friction between them and detriment to the business. Whether such existed we do not know, but the fact remains that in 1886 Mackenzie was paid out and left the firm to take up work in London. In this period the payment off of retired partner's capital must been a great tax on the firm's resources. Speedily its place was taken by the increase in deposits. At the end of 1879 the partners had reached a dangerous minimum having regard to the magnitude of the business. Comparative figures of capital and fixed deposits show how rapidly that danger went on increasing to the very end.

(2), 1880-1886.—In these years the firm engaged very extensively in the search for gold prospecting, obtaining concessions, floating companies.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A PRIEST.

Withdrawn on Apologizing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 4.

Mr. C. A. Ribeiro, I.C.E., last week laid a complaint before the District Magistrate of Poona charging Revd. Father M. R. Jorge with defamation. Complaintant stated that at a meeting of the community held last August to consider a presentation to the Archbishop of Goa he was elected president that he and several members of the community were opposed to the movement; that in December the Rev. Father at the Church of Immaculate Conception referred to the meeting and made disparaging remarks with reference to the opposition and that said words referring to petition and others and were understood as such by the people assembled in the church. The case was compounded on the Rev. Father tendering an apology.

ENHANCED CHARGES ON N.-W. RAILWAY.

Threatened Diversion of Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 4.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the North-Western Railway authorities conveying a warning of probable diversion of trade in hides and skins shipped from the Punjab to Europe via Karachi in consequence of enhenced rates of railway freight now levied by the North-Western Railway on these commodities.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 4.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Shrinagar, at 4-30 o'clock on Saturday night, lasting a few seconds, its direction being north-east.

THE AMIR AT LAHORE.

LAYING FOUNDATION STONE OF ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

Address by the Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 4.

On Sunday morning the Amir went by train from Lahore to Amritsar and after visiting a well known shawl merchant who has extensive dealings in ornamental fabrics with Afghanistan, proceeded to the Golden Temple, the St. Peters of the Sikhs, and stayed there a considerable time seeing everything. Finally he inspected the Khalsa College and made a donation of rupees 6,000 to the college funds. On his return to Lahore from Amritsar on Sunday evening the Amir proceeded to the site of the proposed new Islamia College to lay the foundation stone. The students of the Islamia High School lined the royal path through the grounds and reception committee composed of Muhammadan magnates welcomed the Amir at the eastern gate of the college compounds while the police band played the Afghan National Anthem. It is worth remarking here that the Amir whose self contained demeanour covers an alert attentiveness to detail, always listens critically while his National Anthem is being played. To Mr. Ryan, the able band master of the Police 3and the Amir in this instance delegated a special messenger to say that no where in India throughout his long travels had he heard his national anthem mere correctly or mere expressively rendered.

Entering a large marquee the Amir who in his progress thither had passed through vast Mahomedan crowds now found himself in the centre of a distinguished assemblage of Mahomedan gentlemen with a corner fringe of European friends and sympathisers and on the platform near the throne sat the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Douie, Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Justice Shah Din and Mr. Justice Chutterjee. The Hon'ble Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, C.I.E., president of the Anjuman, approached the throne, salaamed and asked permission for the General Secretary to read out the presentation address. The Amir was pleased and graciously returned a smiling assent and Haji Shamsudin, the General Secretary of the Anjuman, recited and chanted by turns with considerable feeling a long discourse illuminated on vellum with a handsome silver casket to contain it. The address translated and condensed from the Persian was to the following effect:—

"(We are not responsible for the English.) We the members of the Anjuman beg to thank your Majesty for that you have consented to lay the foundation stone of the Islamia College building. When your Majesty ascended the throne and Shaikh Ghulam Mohyuddin Sufi the Vakil of the Anjuman went to Kabul to pay his respect to your Majesty and was pleased to grant a permanent annual bid of rupees 6,000 to the Anjuman besides an allowance to the Sufi himself. Afterwards when the new University regulations are made the conditions of the Colleges of India, were rather precarious your Majesty by a grant of rupees 30,000 saved the College of the Anjuman from that danger. This plot of land which has now been honoured by you was purchased by the same grant of yours and for your benevolences the Muslims of the Punjab and India will never be able to express their sense of gratitude sufficiently. Your Majesty we are deeply thankful to God that we are subjects of such a just and tolerant Government under whose benign rule we enjoy every kind of liberty and perform our religious duties quite truly, and it is a matter of still more happiness that between the neighbouring Islamic Kingdom and our Benign Emperor there exists firm relations of deep friendship and alliance. With the advent of new ideas and modern Philosophy as well as criticism of the religion of Islam by the followers of other creeds, many of the Muslim youths began to lose belief in their own faith. Accordingly a few residents of Lahore decided to check this calamity and an Anjuman by the name of the Anjuman-i-Himayati Islam was formed in 1302 A. H., with the following chief object to reply to criticism by others and to arrange for the religious and secular education of Muslim children of both sects; to form an orphanage for destitute and vagrant Muslim orphans; to undertake social reforms to impress upon the Muslims the benefits of the British Government; to appoint preachers. In the same yearthe various girls' schools were opened. Five hundred girls have up to date gone through the whole curriculum, and at present 400 are on the roll of 9 girls. School for boys was also started which has now reached the status of a college. Religious education is compulsory at present there are 1,700 students and up to the date 1,118 have passed the Upper Primary Examination, 484 the Middle School Examination, 270 the Entrance Examination, 193 the F.A. Examination, and 18 passed the B.A. Examination from this College. There is a separate school for Arabic classes as well as for a complete religious course, named Hamidia, several students of which have passed various Oriental Examinations of the Punjab University. A third school is for those who desire to learn the Koran by heart. Its expenses are borne by Sufi Ghulam Mohyuddin in pursuance with the will of his deceased wife who was a Hafiz of the Koran herself. In 1304 A. H. an Orphanage was also founded. There are at present 103 orphan girls and boys in it and up to date 372 orphans have passed through it and now earn their livelihood by following different professions. Government has also been pleased to issue circulars that all vagrant Muslim orphans be sent to this Orphanage. Your Majesty, for all these departments the necessary funds are supplied by the donations, large and small, of the Muslim public. The Anjuman has spent up to this time eight lacs of rupees, but it has still no permanent sources of income. It is a matter of much pleasure for us that your Majesty has arranged to establish an education department in your capital for the spread of knowledge in your Dominion and we close our humble address with prayers for your long life and prosperity and for the ever lasting continual of the friendship between your Majesty and our Emperor Edward VII."

The Amir rising from his throne to reply to the Address brought the whole multitude respectfully to their feet. He waved the mass of men back to seats and himself alone standing took hold of the vellum of the address in the manner of a tenor singer handling the music of a ballad and broke into an extemporary oration. Indian audiences are not always accustomed to perfect orderliness, but in this instance absolute silence reigned and not a word of the royal speech was lost, not a word of it could the Muhamadans of India afford to lose. It was an extraordinary flight of impromptu eloquence instinct with the forceful individuality of its enlightened author. At the beginning the Amir who when calm and cold cannot quite avoid an occasional slight stammer, halted now and then in his speech but presently as he warmed to the occasion he broke into almost torrential spirit of the rhetoric and his whole body swayed in energatic emphasis, the Persian language one of the most sonorous and musical of present day tongues lends itself admirably to impassioned speech and the Amirs uplifted right hand which vigorously enforced almost every sentence betokened an inward fullness of heart.

Ordinarily the Amir's addresses in Persian and are interpreted phrase by phrase into Urdu which destroys their elocutionary animation but in the present audience composed as it was of the Muhammadan aristocracy of Lahore to whom Persian is as French to a cultured European gentleman the offices of the translator were wholly unneeded, as could be seen from the lively attention and occasional excitement which the Amir's words stirred.

The following is a nearly literal reading into English of the Amir's memorable utterance "first thanks to God and praise to his prophet ("Amir") my brothers, I speak unto you the Muhammadans of the Punjab in India who are present here to-day. You have read me your address I understand your thoughts." This is my reply mark it concerns your welfare closely but before all

THE SCIENCE OF SUCCESS.*

Like the hero in the popular song, Herr Emil Reich fears no foe. To him, Plato's works are as simple as Sunday School stories. To him, Language is merely a trick of the tongue;—to learn five or six languages, he says, may cause little trouble, "the next twelve or fifteen are easy sailing"! To him, Mathematics "are the simplest of all sciences." To him, the causes of a nation's success are as clear as the sun at noonday. So one is scarcely surprised to learn that the secret of success in a man's life is not hid from the eyes of Herr Emil Reich. He pounces upon it and drags it into the light of common day as expeditiously as Sherlock Holmes unearthed a criminal. We are indeed fortunate that an Oedipus has arisen in this twentieth century, to explain to all who run and who care to read, how success is to be courted and won. In the 318 pages of this book our author expounds the principles of his science, applies them in detail to the journalist, the novelist, the dramatist the scholar, the artist, the lawyer, the doctor, the statesman, the business man, and—the woman. Nor is this all; he provides an Appendix with a list of books, "the repeated study of which will really help the candidate of success." This list is divided into two parts: I. Indispensable books. II. Books that are useful to boys and young men. The Indispensable books only number eleven in all, beginning with the Bible—or rather selections from it as advised by our author—and ending with Montaigne, Schopenhauer and Balzac! The other books include the author's General History (shortly to be published) and also his New Atlas of English History. He, the author, moreover "will be very happy to give free of charge, all the necessary indications of books needed by the great variety of people," to any applicant. So now the candidate for success need have no fears. Armed with Herr Emil Reich's *Success in Life*, primed with the principles of his new science, replete with a careful study of his indispensable books, and able to turn to him "free of charge" for counsel and reproof, the young man (or maiden) may commence his (or her) career in the full hope of its glorious consummation.

But what is this wonderful science? Our author shall speak for himself:—

Success is the crowning result of concentrated energy.—Success, the science of success, is the science of energy—is Energetics. No sooner have we found this the true name of the study of success, than we at once see we are dealing not with a vague, unaccountable, unbalanced series of chances, but with a force which by its very intensity excludes absolute irregularity. . . . **Energetics** is, like all other theories of movements part of dynamics. In Dynamics we ask, what forces shall we apply to make a body move in a given line or curve? In Energetics we ask, what forces shall we apply to make a given person move on one of the lines of success? . . . . In all movements there are two elements, one variable, the other practically not variable; or to use other terms, one constant, the other not constant. . . . We may freely hope that movements in life too must be reducible to two elements, one constant, the other variable. . . . . All that we have to do is to fix the nature, and, if feasible, the number of the Constants, and also the nature of the Variables of the lines of Success. . . . . So here we have the new science cut and dried. The fact that into it there must creep the disturbing element of human nature, with its free-will, its passion, its caprice, would deter most people from attempting to dictate the laws which govern it. But not Herr Emil Reich.—In every one case of Success, he says, there must be well-chosen Strategy, there must be elasticity of mind, a certain amount of knowledge and also religiousness. Without the co-operation of these Constants no person can hope to become really successful. The Variables of Success are not so rigidly laid down by our lawgiver, but we gather that they are, mainly, location, temperament, and—marriage.

But let us put aside for a moment the consideration of the question whether this science is well founded, and enquire what constitutes the success which it is said to ensure. What is Success? It is indefinable, says our author, but he attempts many definitions of it, and leaves us wondering what he himself means by Success. Speaking of the Quakers he says "they ended by becoming rich and influential,—successful." Elsewhere he writes:—"Attempt to wield, honestly, some sort of honest authority, this is the last word of practical wisdom and everything else comes back to this. A man of authority will command love, money, honour." Does our author then hold that riches and influence are the things to strive for, and that to be perked up with a little authority should be the desire of mankind, in order that they may have these things? Does the attainment of them spell success? Again, he writes, "The ancient Hebrews, who were a small nation in an ocean of untold other nations swarming between the Tigris River and the Arabian Sea, cannot but be considered to have been exceptionally successful. . . They established a spiritual independence from the religious ideas and beliefs of the surrounding peoples, by which independence they raised themselves to the height of the glory of being the religious teachers of civilized mankind. This is Success of the highest order. The men who secured it were persons endowed with both extraordinary opportunities and extraordinary capacities for thought, suffering and struggles. . . All the pangs and glories of humanity are on the pages of the Old and New Testament. All that makes the agonies of struggle and the triumphs of success is there. To read it, to assimilate it—what a lesson for life! Is not the mere fact that such a tiny nation, worked up from utter degradation in Egypt to glorious political and spiritual independence, finally culminating in the most exalted personality of the Saviour—is not this alone a picture of success such as nothing else can display?" It is, and yet it is not. This nation knew the true, but chose the false success. They

made their gods of gold
altho' God's trumpet blew so loud.

It was the *failure* of this nation that made room for the triumph of those individuals, who, by their example and teaching, endeavoured to purify and exalt the ignoble aims of their countrymen. It was these few glorious failures of humanity who made that nation's greatness. But success such as theirs is not for the multitude, neither, for them is that other success which is synonymous with riches and influence. In this work-a-day world the majority have to be content with a success which is simple and obscure. "Health Love, Honour, Power. . . . these four great desires, says our author, constitute, when realized by an individual, singly or conjointly, what is called success in life." Success then is not a material gain. It does not consist in the multitude of things that a man possesseth. It is not the portion of those alone whom the world counts successful, but of the humble and obscure, the great majority,—those who trade and those who farm, those who build the house or bind the sheaf or dig the grave or sweep the floor; that multitude who live out their lives devoid of ambition, without expectation of Power or Honour or notoriety, merely in that sweet content which comes of work well done, in the calm enjoyment of Health and Love.

Have little fear that Life is short
And less that Art is long,
Success is in the silences
Though Fame be in the song.

"The epochs of our life," says Emerson, "are not in the visible facts of our choice of a calling, our marriage, our acquisition of an office, and the like but in a silent thought by the wayside as we walk." Success consists not in what we have but in what we are.

Of what value then is this Science of Energetics? How will Herr Emil Reich's Constants and Variables aid us in winning that success which is in the silences. Strategy, knowledge, suitable circumstances, combined with religiousness will doubtless help men and women to gather the golden apples of material success, though one can call to mind many successes of this kind in which few or none of these Constants have been present. But the advent of that other success, of which Love and Contentment are the guiding stars, who shall predict? By what science shall it be discovered? It cometh not by violence. Its secret is in the mind of the Eternal, and where it cometh all things are,—and it cometh everywhere.

*Success in Life, by Emil Reich, London: T. Fisher Unwin.

A FAREWELL dinner to Sir Charles Rivaz was given in the Lawrence Hall on Saturday night by members of the Punjab Commission.

THE orpiment or arsenic mines of Chitral show signs of exhaustion and last year their output fell from 600 to 250 maunds.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MOTHERLAND AND COLONIES.

Imperial Defence and Colonial Contributions.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

SPEECHES BY MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHURCHILL.

DEFINITE DEMANDS DEPRECATED.

London, February 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Harold Cox (Liberal) moved as an amendment to the Address-in-Reply-that it was desirable the Colonial Conference should discuss the importance of the colonies more fully participating in the cost of defending the Empire.

Mr. A. J. Balfour said we ought not to treat the matter in a bargaining spirit. He did not believe the naval estimates would be diminished a farthing if Great Britain lost the self-governing colonies. While the colonies through the Imperial connection acquired great strength of security, the connection also involved some dangers, owing to the Empire touching world politics on many points not directly concerning the colonies. It was impossible seriously to ask the colonies to vote money which somebody else would spend. A more possible proposal would be to arrange a treaty under which the colonies would transfer their troops and ships to Imperial control in the event of Imperial complications, although he earnestly deprecated ever pressing that.

While not abandoning the hope of closer political relations between the motherland and the colonies, the ideal, he contended, was not now in sight. The loose organisation of the Empire had advantages and disadvantages, but it was surely better to rely upon voluntary assistance than attempt to give it a rigid involuntary character. We would get more out of colonial loyal, voluntary, patriotic enthusiasm than out of any hard and fast organisation. (Cheers.)

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Winston Churchill) described Mr. Balfour's speech as inspired, profound, political wisdom. Although the services which the motherland and the colonies mutually rendered were very great, it would be wrong to draw individious comparisons respecting the contributions and benefits reciprocally interchanged. The Empire was not a business proposition, but was based upon the principle of family, and not on that of a syndicate. The motherland declined to haggle or bargain with her children respecting the precise amount of military contribution or the forms of commercial treaties.

Without the colonies, he continued, we would still be compelled to maintain a fleet. While he deprecated any hard commercial bargain, he held it to be the duty of the colonies to contribute, as occasion arose, to our common defensive needs.

"We make no demand whatever," Mr. Churchill added, in conclusion. "They give voluntarily; we accept gladly. We are content to await the solid broadening harvest of future years."

Mr. Cox's amendment was withdrawn.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Times" Censures Mr. Balfour.

London, February 16.—The Press generally applaud the Imperial defence policy advocated by both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons yesterday, when discussing the amendment brought forward by Mr. Cox.

Commenting on Mr. Balfour's speech the "Times" states having regard for the fact that the establishment of any central Imperial political organisation is very remote, the Opposition Leader went further than necessary, since the principle was recognised in periodic conferences which might become continuous instead of intermittent.

Regarding defence, the "Times" added there might be a common consultation, ensuring a uniform organisation of the forces and some uniform plan of co-operation.

LABOUR IN NAVAL DOCKYARDS.

Deputation to Lord Tweedmouth.

London, February 16.—Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying yesterday to a deputation from the Trade Unions' Congress, said he was unable to promise to transfer certain classes of work in the naval dockyards from skilled labourers to mechanics.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. RE-ENDOWMENT.

An Appeal for Subscriptions.

London, February 16.—The Duke of Devonshire, who is Chancellor of Cambridge University, has circulated a letter, in which he urgently appeals for subscription in aid of the re-endowment of that seat of learning. He declares that a capital sum of £1,500,000, apart from any pension fund for the professors, might, without extravagance, be expended on equipment and provisoin for the teaching staff.

The "Times," commenting on the Duke's letter, suggests supplementing likely subscriptions by until mately tapping existing sources reasonable, and suppressing some of the smaller colleges in addition to amalgamating others.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Newfoundland Condemns the Modus Vivendi.

London, February 16.—The Newfoundland Legislative Assembly, by 23 votes to 3, has adopted an address for presentation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Elgin) disapproving of the modus vivendi arranged with the United States with regard to the North American fisheries dispute.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

Speech by Mr. Balfour.

THE FISCAL REFORM QUESTION.

London, February 16.—The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. A. J. Balfour, addressing the National Union of Conservative Constitutional Associations yesterday, said he saw unmistakeable signs of the coalescence of Unionist views in the direction of a safe, sound, and sober policy of fiscal reform, based on the grounds of an absolute necessity for enlarging the basis of taxation, a vital need for safeguarding the great productive industries of the United Kingdom against unfair competition, a need for a wider foreign market, and a need for securing the great colonial markets of the future.

Mr. Balfour, continuing, declared that the Government had no constructive policy, and therefore it threatened the House of Lords. But the Government did not possess the moral position to enable it to revolutionise our historic constitution.

THE BUTTER BILL.

Measure Read a First Time.

London, February 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir E. Strachey (Liberal) introduced the Butter Bill, which was read a first time.

In is understood that the measure embodies the recommendations of the Select Committee which inquired into the butter trade recently.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The Government's Position.

London, February 16.—The "Spectator" declares that if the Government grants old-age pensions it will require a tariff, which will betray the free-trade cause, whether such is intended or not.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

£1,000,000 to be Issued.

THE LOAN UNDERWRITTEN.

London, February 16.—A West Australian Government 3 1/2 per cent. loan of £1,000,000 is announced. The minimum is fixed at £97.

The loan is fully underwritten.

The loan issue announced above is the first instalment of the contemplated loan of £2,400,000 authorised by Parliament last session.

Tenders for the loan with the minimum at £97, will close next Wednesday.

Six months' interest on the loan will be payable on June 1.

TRANSVAAL.

The Asiatic Ordinance.

LORD ELGIN DISALLOWS THE MEASURE.

London, February 16.—In harmony with the representations of the deputation of British Indians, who waited upon him in November last, Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has disallowed the Transvaal Legislature's Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance for the registration of all Asiatics in the colony, and the expulsion of those unable to prove lawful residence. Lord Selborne, High Commissioner for South Africa, favoured the ordinance.

Lord Elgin, in sanctioning the Vrededorp Lands Ordinance, disagreed with the restriction preventing Indians holding lands in the Transvaal.

The "Westminster Gazette" declares that Lord Elgin's decision regarding the registration of Asiatics will tend to educate the Transvaal to a fuller sense of its part in "the great Empire of many races."

THE LATE MR. DAVID MURRAY.

Estate Valued at £200,579.

£16,000 BEQUEATHED TO CHARITIES.

London, February 17.—The net personality in the estate of the late Mr. David Murray (head of the Australian firm of D. and W. Murray, Ltd.) has been sworn, at £200,579.

The deceased merchant left £16,000 to charities, the bequests including £3,000 for the establishment of a print room in the Adelaide Art Gallery, £5,000 to the Presbyterian Church, £2,000 to the South Australian University, £1,000 to the Adelaide School of Mines, and £1,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association.

The remainder of the estate has been left to the testator's relatives.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Two Steamers Believed to be Lost.

London, February 16.—It is believed that the s.s Moravia (1,388 tons), belonging to Messrs. J. Cormack and Co., of Leith, has foundered in a hurricane in the North Sea, and that her crew of 19 hands have perished.

A steamer from the Tyne is supposed to have gone down in the same storm.

RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

London, February 16.—A Russian has been sentenced at Leipzic, in Germany, to three years' imprisonment on a charge of espionage.

A GIANT SUNSPOT.

London, February 16.—The appearance of a giant sunspot, 118,000 miles long by 30,000 miles broad, is officially reported.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Arrival in Lahore.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 4.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, lately Member of the Council for Revenue and Agriculture and now Lieut.-Governor designate of the Punjab, reached Lahore by the Calcutta Mail and was accorded public welcome. The prosaic platform and its precincts wore the same gala dress as on the occasion of the arrival of the Amir and an equally distinguished gathering awaited the train. This included Sir Charles Rivaz, retiring Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner of Lahore; Mr. R. A. Mant, Deputy Commissioner, all the members and Secretary of the Punjab Legislative Council, nearly all Judges of the Chief Court, the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and a crowd of Civil Servants; Police officers of all rank stationed in Lahore; members of Education Department, Public Works Department, and representatives of the Railway.

There were also present a number of Indian Gentlemen and some Baluchi Chiefs.

On alighting from the train Sir Denzil Ibbetson was received by Sir Charles Rivaz with whom he presently with various others whom he knew he entered into conversation. Proceeding along the scarlet carpeted platform Sir Denzil inspected the Guard of Honour of Gloucestershire regiment which with band and colour was there drawn up and which as train had steamed into station had presented arms and played "God Save the King;" then in company with Sir Charles Rivaz he walked to his carriage and the in-coming and out-going Lieutenant-Governor drove off to Governor's House-hold. There was a crowd of natives in the vecinity of the station and entries for various events.

In the Punjab "Lawn Tennis Championship." the Tournament is below expectations the form shown in some of preliminary ties was quite up to the standard of previous years. E. M. Atkinson and J. Laing have fought their way into the final. In the gentlemen's Sin les a splendidly contested match may be looked forward to. In the Final J. Laing and Captain R. Rose and Major E. Condon and E. M. Atkinson will meet in final of gentlemen's double when another finely contested match is answered. Miss Condon and Miss Laurie have qualified. For the final in ladies single while ladies double has won by Mrs. Pollock and Mrs. Burneide.

MADRAS TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Postmaster-General on the Racial Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

The third annual banquet of the Madras Trades Association was held at the Masonic Hall on Saturday evening.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., the Postmaster-General of Madras who proposed the toast of the Trades Association, alluded to the present condition in India, and pointed out nonsense was talked about in the present day about racial feeling, when in the Trades Circle in Madras, and in all other departments such excellent harmony existed between Englishmen and Indians.

PLAGUE IN DINAPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Plague has broken out badly in the Dinapore Post Office.

The quarter guard have shifted quarters.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, Commander H. S. Black, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 2nd March, with the following details:—Captain and Mrs. Swettenham and child, Mr. Souter, Lieut Goldsmith, R. I. M., Assistant Engineer White, R. I. M.; 12 British details, and 45 followers.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN BARODA.

Life Story of the Gaekwar.

A NOTABLE RECORD.

The present week, commencing from to-day, will be one of Rejoicing in Baroda State in celebration of the "Silver Jubilee" of His Highness the Gaekwar.

The following is the programme in connection with the celebrations this week:—

Tuesday—Prayers in all the temples for long life of Maharaja.—Salute at Sunrise.—Release of Prisoners.—Presentation of an Address at Warashah, 9 a.m.—Feeding the poor, the sick and the inmates of the Asylum.—Distribution of sweetmeats to 4 bool children.—Birthday Durbar at the L. V. Palace, 6 p. m.—Illuminations in the whole city.—Fire works to be let off from the Baggy Khana site, 9 p.m.

Wednesday—Birta-day Parade at Warashah, 7-30 a. m.—Horticultural Show in the Public Park, 5 to 7 p.m.

Thursday—Children's Gathering in the Nyaya Mandir, 8-30 a. m.—Sports in the Arena, 4-30 to 7 p.m.—Public Fete in the Public Park, 7 to 11 p.m.

Friday—Opening of the New Market on Palace Road, 8-30 to 10 a. m.—Military sports at Warashah, 4-30 to 6-30 p. m.

Saturday—Wrestling matches in the Aghad, 7-30 a. m.—Garden party in the Palace compound, 5 to 7 p. m.

Sunday—Sports by College and High School boys, 5 to 7 p. m.

The following is a translation of the Address in Gujarati to be presented to His Highness by his subjects:—To His Highness Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad, Sena Khaskhel Shamsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I.

May it please Your Highness,—When your Highness assumed the powers of the administration in the year 1881, you were graciously pleased to announce that you would always be solicitous for our welfare. It is now 25 years since those golden words emanated from your Highness and it is now our good fortune to acknowledge with gratitude that your Highness has given full effect to your promise and has ensured our moral and material advancement and well-being by your incessant care and earnest endeavours. We therefore consider it our bounden duty to offer your Highness our heartfelt congratulations on this auspicious occasion of the celebration of your Highness's Silver Jubilee and to establish some permanent memorial in token of our deep loyalty to your throne and profound respect for your person.

Your Highness has always subordinated your personal comforts to the achievement of our welfare. It has been your constant aim to initiate and carry out measures for securing our happiness and prosperity. Your fame has spread far and wide not only in the Baroda State but also throughout the whole of India and to the West. Your Highness's name is a household word with all people.

Under a firm conviction that the foundation of progress is education, Your Highness has assiduously striven to educate your subjects morally, mentally and physically. In the cause of education Your Highness has spent millions of rupees in establishing Colleges, High Schools, Kala Bhavan and other Technical Institutions, for introducing in your Raj, the arts and Sciences of the West. Your Highness has travelled in distant lands and minutely studied the different Educational Institutions there for the advancement of your subjects. Your Highness has been sending young men to civilized countries for the purpose of studying the latest methods of the Arts and Sciences. Your Highness has taken the lead in introducing free and compulsory Education in this Raj.

Your Highness stands first in the field to recognise the evils of combining Executive and Judicial functions in one officer and of remedying the same by separating the two. This has been an immense boon to us. Your Highness has moreover established Panchayats in every village, taluka and district and given local self-government to Municipalities, with a view to give practical training in local self-government, and to provide for the prompt removal of inconveniences. Your Highness has been graciously pleased to institute Local Boards and Municipalities on an elective basis with liberal grant of funds for the maintenance thereof.

It has been your constant solicitude to foster indigenous industries and commerce and to give encouragement to new industries. Your Highness has carefully studied the economic conditions of India and the views expressed by you from time to time in regard thereto, are not only sound but have evoked universal admiration.

Your Highness has ever evinced an earnest desire to increase the prosperity of the State and augment the material wealth of your subjects by providing Railways, Canals, Tanks and other works of public utility. During the prevalence of dire famines in Guzerat, Your Highness gave a new lease of life to your subjects by providing relief to the poor on a liberal scale and by generously writing off arrears aggregating several lacs of rupees. Your Highness has not only improved Agriculture by means of scientific experiments but has also ameliorated the condition of your farmers by abolishing vexatious cesses and granting advances on a large scale.

We have been enjoying the fruit of these and other beneficial works provided for our welfare during the last quarter of a century. This occasions is therefore especially gratifying to us and our hearts are overflowing with joy. Your Highness has ever been anxious to see your subjects prospering and progressing without any distinction of caste or creed and has endeared yourself to all. We therefore earnestly hope and pray God Almighty that He may enable us to celebrate the Golden Jubilee as He has enabled us to celebrate the Silver one to-day.

THE GAEKWAR'S LIFE.

His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao (III) Gaekwar of Baroda who is celebrating the 25th year of his reign was born on the 17th March 1863 in a village in Khandesh, where a branch of the family founded by Pilaji Rao Gaekwar had long settled. When the unfortunate troubles in Baroda led to the deposition of the late Maharaja who was suspended from power in January 1875, the British Government desired that an heir should be found in some scion of the family unconnected with local circumstances and conditions. The choice of the late H. H. Maharani Jamnabai, widow of H. H. the Maharaja Khanderao fell upon the second son of the Khandesh branch who was accordingly adopted under the name of Sayaji Rao III and installed on the *Gadi* on the 27th May 1875.

His Highness married in 1880 a princess of the house of Tanjore, an accomplished lady, who became the Mother of Prince Fatehsinh Rao, the heir to the Gadi. On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone on 28th May 1887 of the Gaimnabai Nyaya Mandir (then intended to be the chimnabai Market) His Highness in the course of his address spoke of the first anni

enlightened, able and active of living Indian Rulers, a man for whom all who know him have a warm regard, and who occupies as high a place in the affection and esteem of his countrymen.

PUBLIC LIFE.

After the Europe trip of 1900 begins a new period of His Highness' busy life and eventful reign which promises to be the most remarkable, for it is a period in which he enters into public relations with the wider life of India as a whole, and is initiating a series of bold and far-reaching social and educational measures in the success or failure of which not only Baroda, but the whole of India, is deeply interested. It is in these years that he has made his name as a publicist and a speaker. He associated himself with the industrial aspirations of the country at Ahmedabad in 1902, and his speech on that occasion will long remain in the memory of his countrymen. In 1904 he delivered an inaugural address at the Indian National Social Conference in Bombay, and recently in December last took part in the Industrial Conference at Calcutta by delivering the opening address. These three addresses at the interval of every two years read together show his varied information and a comprehensive grasp of the current topics of social and industrial reforms. His Highness during his last trip to Europe (1905-06) took a prominent part in public life in England also and spoke on one occasion in connection with Indian trade labour, education, &c., at the Society of Arts, London, and on another on the subject of Native Princes and their relations with British Political officers.

His Highness concurred with Mr. Tozar in the indictment of the Indian labourer and added that the average operative was very deficient in a sense of the importance of regularity, and that in these days of international competition the employer in India could not afford to be so lenient as he had been in the past; he must be strict if he was to hold his own in the business world. His Highness then touched upon the central thought of his speech that India must find salvation in the diffusion of education in its widest sense. That would do more than any amount of direct Government aid to develope her resources. From experiments made in Baroda he had learned that Government was probably one of the worst agencies to encourage industrial undertakings. Difficulties arose not from want of Government agency, but from lack of knowledge, not only technical, but knowledge of the requirements of the world and of the best markets for the sale of goods. Ignorance was the universal problem and if that were removed he saw no reason why the patient, sober, clever and intelligent labourers of India should not be able to hold their own against the labourers of the rest of the world.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE PRINCES.

This account will not be complete without saying something about the education of His Highness' children. A reference having been made to Prince Fatehsinh Rao's success at the Matriculation in the address presented by the students of the Victoria High School at Dewas His Highness replied: "You refer in your address to the education of my children and the happy beginning my eldest son has made in his scholastic career. This mention puts me in mind of many thoughts about the education of our princes. I am anxious that the task I have begun should be kept up and even improved after I have laid down the reins of government. In order to make sure of this I am trying to give my children such education as even I had not had." In a note prepared on the "Education of Indian Princes" His Highness puts down his views as below:—"The Princes and Nobles of India are by their wealth, standing and predominant interest in the maintenance of stability, good government and high traditions the natural leaders of society and that any large number of them should be mentally or morally unfit for their high function is nothing short of a national calamity. I am strongly convinced, of our view I have long held that it will be useless to draw up ambitious schemes of a high specialized culture unless a common standard of general education has been firmly secured as its basis. Such a goal may be provided by an examination like the Matriculation Entrance, &c., of the University which will provide the minimum amount of general education necessary for the future life of the student so as to enable him to take an independent share in the administration of his affairs. This will also bring the education of the princes into line with the general education and culture of the country. It will not, indeed, form a sufficient culture in itself but the necessary additions or supersession to us may be secured by subsequent specialization or a period of education in Europe or by any other rational and well adapted method."

The education of His Highness' children has been carefully conducted. Prince Fatehsinh Rao has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and was kept in England to complete a course of the Cambridge University, Prince Jeysinh Rao, the second son has been at the public school of Harrow (England) since some years, Prince Shivaji Rao, the third son has passed the Matriculation last year and is prosecuting a collegiate course in Bonnay. Princess Indira Raja, the only daughter, attends the Princess School at Baroda and is well up in her studies. She had joined the Easthourne School while in England. The youngest son, Prince Dhairyashil Rao, also attends the Princes' school at Baroda where a European tutor and a staff of native teachers conduct the work of education.

Prince Fatehsinh Rao married a Princess of the house of Ealtan in Southern Maratha Country and has a daughter—grandchild of His Highness the Maharaja. The Prince is being trained up for the work of administration under the different Heads of Departments in the State.

WORK OF ADMINISTRATION.

The new regime had to build up every thing anew, for when it began it found not much to work with. The Minister Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, a statesman of proved ability had succeeded in laying some foundations and stocking out a frame work of some of the first necessities of a systematic and civilized administration. He had also settled many of the administrative questions which lay open between the Baroda State and the British Government. But to perfect an effective and finely adapted administrative machinery, to grapple with difficult questions of internal reform and to push the State forward in a few years into the line of progress with the rest of India, was the task which the young Maharaja found reserved for himself.

The variety of work done in these years was prodigious. A scientific land Revenue survey was initiated; the question of various alienated lands taken up, settled and regulated; the Revenue rules revised; petty imposts gradually abolished; custom taxation lightened; the first Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills started in Baroda as an object lesson to the people; the Military made smart in appearance and efficient as circumstances would allow; the great Ajwa reservoir commenced in 1885 in order to bring potable water to the city; important public buildings like the Nyaya Mandir commenced; the Public Park extended and embellished; the streets of the Baroda City opened out to light and air; shows all roads and Railways were laid out in every district and a network of educational institutions was dotted out throughout the Raj.

Great care was bestowed on the machinery of Government, and elaborate and careful rules prepared for all its departments with the object that the administration should become in the end so well regulated as to enable it with proper supervision by responsible officers to go on automatically and effectively without the necessity of frequent personal intervention. It is to be remembered that all this work was initiated by His Highness himself and carefully watched and directed by him in its execution. H. E. Lord Dufferin the Viceroy when he visited Baroda in November 1886 paid a very high compliment to His Highness in these words:—"And when I came to Baroda and saw on every side those marks of improvement and of progress magnificent public buildings of great public utility rising in every direction; every provision made for the help as well as for the gratification of the people when I found your Highness surrounded by a happy and contented population whose prosperity and personal affection to Your Highness it was impossible to mistake or misapprehend, I then formed felt fully confirmed in that opinion which I had already been led to entertain of your Highness and I am aware convinced that in your highness India is blessed with one of those wise, high-minded and conscientious members whose life is a blessing to their people and whose cooperating with the Government of India is more calculated than anything else to further the happiness of the Majesty's Indian subjects and to assist us in the performance of our onerous and grave duties."

The second period of His Highness' rule from 1887 to 1900 may be characterized as the period of foreign travel and the acquisition in the light of a wider culture of the administrative policy with which he reign began. The important new measures of this period were the experiment of compulsory education in the Amreli Taluka; the inauguration of a great drainage scheme for the Baroda City and the enactment of Civil and Criminal Codes for the Raj. A fine museum was erected in the Public Park which is visited by thousands throughout the year. All these important acts and measures were more or less initiated by His Highness and for the most part the various administrative measures and reforms already begun were brought to their completion in this period.

For several years past His Highness the Gaekwar has endeavoured to bring about a separation of the Judicial and executive duties. As in the British districts the Taluka Executive officer—Vahivatdar—used to try all Criminal cases in his court while the Taluka Judicial officer—Mamlatdar—took cognizance of Civil cases. This arrangement was open to these objections: [1] the Vahivatdars were unable to devote that degree of attention to their executive and revenue work which it needed and [2] the exercise of criminal powers spoilt them as Revenue officers as it armed them with an authority which was inconsistent with the discharge of their duties. His Highness did not, however, desire to introduce any sudden change. The matter was discussed with the highest officers of the State and after a careful consideration of their opinions it was resolved to separate the functions. The policy was cautiously and gradually carried out. It was directed that three-fourth of the criminal cases should be tried by Mamlatdars and one fourth only by Vahivatdars. This state of things continued till the official year 1903-04, but in 1904-05 an almost complete separation of Judicial and executive duties has been effected and thus the officer who is the head of the Taluka has been free from the suspicion of doing executive work with the help of criminal powers.

VISIT OF H. E. LORD ELGIN.

The work done during the second period of his Highness' reign was noted by H. E. Lord Elgin, the second Viceroy, who visited Baroda in 1896 in these terms:—"Your Highness, there is one difficulty in visiting a State which, like this, is under enlightened management, and that is, that one feels somewhat at a loss for topics on which one may speak. One does not wish either on the one hand to discourage honest effort by criticism, or on the other hand to deprive it of the stimulus to exertion by undue flattery; but your Highness has been good enough to supply me with some information with regard to the progress of matters in Baroda during recent years and I venture to say that the record ought to be satisfactory to your Highness. It shows that progress has been made in many directions. I will only mention one, and which every body knows is of great interest to your Highness, that is to say, in the matter of education. * * I was exceedingly glad to find the importance given in your Highness' system to technical education and the importance that is attributed both to the cultivation of the arts which are indigenous to Baroda, and to those which may be usefully introduced here, and also to the fact that the young girls in the senga they learn in their early childhood are taught to exalt the merits of their domestic duties and the virtues of cleanliness and order."

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

Under the administration of Raja Sir T. Madhavrao the then existing laws and rules were amended by circulars, but no new laws were passed. His Highness the Maharaja, after he took up the administration in 1881, formed a Law Committee in 1883, consisting of the Naib Diwan and the three Judges of the High Court. The work of drafting laws was made over to different officers from time to time after 1890 and the old Law Committee was finally abolished in 1899. In November 1892 the Hon. Mr. J. R. Naylor, C. I. E., formerly Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay was on his retirement, appointed special Judicial Commissioner for the purpose, and the codes prepared by him, with such modifications as were necessitated by local conditions, were brought into force. It was at this period that the Nyaya Sabha (Judicial Committee for Huzur Appeals) mentioned before, was created under the Huzur Appeals Regulations of 1893. His Highness being desirous of giving fuller effect to his wish to give finality to the decrees and orders of the Varishta Court, as far as was reasonably possible and being also desirous of providing that the appeals made to His Highness against any of the said decrees and orders should be heard and determined in a strictly judicial method was pleased to pass these regulations on 14th March 1893. The Nyaya Sabha met every month till the last year since when it meets every quarter and disposes of the accumulated work.

ABOLITION OF TAXES.

Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao in his first Administration Report observes: "A vast number and variety of minor imposts yield in the aggregate a considerable revenue to the State, and attest the ignuity or rapacity of successive administrations and especially of the revenue farmers employed by them. These imposts need to be carefully scrutinised in view to decide upon their future and in this view information is being collected from the various local authorities." A number of such imposts were abolished by the administration during the Ruler's minority, but many more still existed and during the first decade (1881-1891) 126 taxes yielding a revenue of Rs. 75,832 were abolished. During a further period of 10 years 80 taxes yielding a revenue of Rs. 19,557 were abolished. In one single year (1897-98) 69 different Veras (taxes) other than those relating to land were abolished in order to reduce taxation to a definite system based on equitable principles and from that year a graduated scale of income tax was introduced instead in some parts of the State.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

In the matter of Education His Highness has taken more interest than in any other Department of administration. In one of his writings His Highness thus describes the responsibility of Government to provide for the education of its subjects:—

"The excellence of Government must, to my mind, be judged, not by separate details of its administration, but by the extent to which it gives facilities for the development of all the best human faculties in the people whose destinies it guides, and having developed them, gives the freest and amplest scope for their exercise under the conditions of a well ordered society. It follows from this that the provision of universal education becomes the first duty of a Government. In the old days, when the people were expected merely to pay taxes, to obey the law, to till the fields, and to form food for powder in times of war, the necessity of educating them was not felt. But in these days, when more and more value is attached to public opinion, and a fuller and fuller measure of free and responsible activity is conceded to the people universal education is needed to equip them for their new destinies and responsibilities. It is dangerous to have, in these days of democracy, an ignorant and therefore suffering populace, for such a populace is liable to be moved by the first wind of anarchy and dogmatism, nor can it now-a-days be argued that education is the look-out of the individual, not of the State. It is becoming an axiom of Political Economy that the provision of education and its supervision is in the main the duty and the most important duty of the State, and cannot be either economically or efficiently dis harged by scattered unorganized effort." His Highness further on quotes the saying of H. E. Lord Carzon at the Educational Conference at Simla, viz. "Primary Education, by which I understand the teaching of the masses in the Vernaculars, opens a wider and more contested field of study. I am one of those who think that Government has not fulfilled its duty in this respect. What is the greatest danger in India? What is the source of suspicion, superstition, out-breaks, crimes, yes, and also of much of the agrarian discontent and suffering among the masses? It is ignorance; and what is the only antidote to ignorance? Knowledge. In proportion as we teach the masses so we shall make their lot happier, and in proportion as they are happier so they will become more useful members of the body politic;" and adds "these are words of wisdom, which when uttered by so high an authority, foreshadow a great advance towards universal elementary education. The principle of universal education may, therefore, be considered as a recognized plank in the educational policy of India."

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

During the great famine of 1900 His Highness made extensive tours in the whole territory and organized relief measures suited to the necessity. On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Orsang Dam in the Baroda District His Highness took an opportunity to expound his famine policy thus:—"The relief work I am opening to day is of some magnitude. Beneficial results beyond mere temporary relief are expected from it. Relief works may roughly speaking be divided into three classes according to their final results. The first consist of such measures as give relief merely and go no further. Such measures are needed to save the lives of those who can do no work whether from excessive suffering and emaciation or from social position such as purdah women and others. Measures of the second class are those which are productive in an indirect way, such as opening new means of communication. The most important of these are, of course, Railways. Measures of the third class are those which are directly productive and are, therefore, not only a relief to the present but a prevention of future famines. These are Irrigation Works, the sinking of wells, the making of dams, the cutting of irrigation canals and the like which directly increase production and guard, so far as they go, against famine. These are therefore the most suitable measures of all for famine relief work."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 4.

Despite four deaths in his family last month, Mr. Pestonji, the head of the Desai family, performed the "Jaskan" ceremony for the Gaekwar's silver jubilee to-day in the Atashbehram, attended by all the local priests and officers. Mr. Pestonji, himself is in delicate health and of advanced age. To-day was selected for the performance of these duties by the Parsees towards the Gaekwar, as the next two days are so fully occupied that no other time is available.

Mr. Merwanji Desai, Pleader, and Dr. Nowroji Desai, both made loyal and neat little speeches dwelling on the Desai's and the Gaekwar's relation and on the Gaekwar's innumerable favours to the Desai family, and through the Desais, on the Parsee Anjuman, and on the Ruler's and the loyal subjects' reciprocal duties.

Mr. Merwanji on behalf of Akabar Desai requested all those who had gathered, to attend again to-morrow at the Parsee Anjuman's Gratha, when silver coins will be distributed among the priests and the poor.

Ranganchami Durbar was held this morning. All the principal officers, Hindus, Parsees, and Mahomedans attended. The Maharaja sprinkled coloured water on their persons. In the afternoon a special Durbar was held when the interesting ceremony of giving name to Dr. Jivraj Patchsing Rao's daughter was performed. Several ladies presented costly presents to the baby.

To-morrow being a day of double events viz., His Highness's 44th Birthday and also day for celebrating the silver jubilee of his administration the Maharaja will be presented with an ad dress by his subjects. His Highness is expected to make remissions of revenue, release convicts and establish five Jubilee scholarship to enable students annually to go to Europe to further prosecute their studies.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Conversazione and Exhibition at the Town Hall.

At the Town Hall last evening His Excellency the Governor opened the Conversazione and Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, when a good number of members and their lady friends turned up to inspect the really excellent collection of paintings, water-colour sketches, and photographs which had been hung on the screens. The Town Hall formed an ideal place for the Exhibition, there being plenty of room for the members to move about in the body of the hall, the pictures being hung on screens around. Below we give a lengthy description of the water colours, many of which were of real merit, and in future critiques we shall deal with the oil paintings and photographs. No end of praise is due to Professor O. V. Muller of Elphinstone College and to Mr. Bhandarkar for their untiring efforts in promoting the exhibition, which has entailed much labour and required a great amount of artistic enthusiasm, in the arranging and judging and hanging of the pictures. It may be mentioned that this is the Society's sixteenth exhibition. For many years it was held in the Secretariat, but in 1899 it was moved to the Town Hall. There was no exhibition in 1900, but since then exhibitions have been held in the Bombay Art School. Last year the function partook of the character of a conversazione, but this year the Society decided to commence afresh as a purely Picture Show, and it succeeded so well that there are no less than five hundred pictures on the walls and they represent modern Anglo-Indian art from all parts of this country.

First Notice.

WATER COLOURS.

The first screen, comprising Nos. 1 to 28, is a series of dainty water colour sketches of varying merit, and ranging in price from twenty to a hundred and fifty rupees. The latter picture is one of the two figure subjects on the screen, and is an ambitious piece of work, depicting a Hindu mother sitting on the steps of her house in the bazaar, with her baby at her breast. The colouring is tender, though "stripy" and reminiscent of Cymeus's famous cartoons. The Hindu features have not been well caught, but the picture is a very effective one, and very carefully drawn. It is the work of Mrs. Barrow of Allahabad, the contributor of many sweet things in the show. Her "Hindu mother" is by no means the choicest item on the screen. A charming little study of Indian foliage is No. 9—"A Mango Grove at Sharanpur" by Mrs O'Hara, and modestly priced at Rs. 25. Two yellow huts nestle beneath the shade, and the colouring is low in tone, and very exquisite. Another attractive outdoor sketch is De Renault's "Hay Harvest"—an English fieldscape, with the hay cart piled high with the golden grass. But the merit of the piece is in the misty setting sun, the mingling of faint gold and mauve being really clever. It is well worth the Rs. 65 asked. The same artist contributes a "Moor and Lake" effect which might more truthfully be entitled "The Road through the Wood." The bright red flowers lining the road are a little aggressive, but an evening light over the hills has a subdued effect and gives much charm to the whole. A fine thing in Scottish glen scenes is Angela Broome's "In the Western Highlands" (Rs. 60) and very soft and typical is her "Early Sunrise on the Savoy Alps." Curiously enough, it is hung next to E. Bernard's "Sunset on the Himalayas" and the two artists are of identical schools, with precisely the same methods. Mrs. O'Hara's bit of Kashmir below has a glorious wealth of deep water shadow, the rich foliage for which Kashmir is famed being well brought out. This picture is also equably priced at Rs. 50. A charming bit of Jain architecture is that of Major Oldfield, the warm tint of the stone work making the low roofed temple stand out well against the foliage in the background. Mrs. Barrow's "Jangle, Goraipur District" is a mixture of bright colours which could do with a lot of toning, as also could Miss Moore's "Poona Canal" Scene. Not the least meritorious thing on the screen is Mrs. Molesworth St. Aubyn's Sunrise over the island of Karanja as seen from the Taj Mahal Hotel. For an essentially colourv effect it is by no means overdone, and the bursting of the morning light over the purple island is quite excellently done. Mrs. Molesworth St. Aubyn is Professor O. V. Muller's sister, and she has our congratulations on having won the Governor's prize with this characteristic Eastern study. Mrs. Molesworth has half a dozen interesting little things on the same line—all of them good, but inferior to her "Sunrise," but as they were each executed in ten or twenty minutes they are really wonderful little sketches. Mention must be made of the only sketch by a native of India in this series. It is a drawing of the Kailas Cave by Mr. S. L. Haldankar, and is a really serious effort to depict the grim statuary and deep recesses of an ancient Hindu rock temple. A sweet little flower study is that of a sprig of Hawthorn by Miss Langballe, which has won a "Commended" and deserves it. One or two Bits of Bombay must not be missed on this screen, though their merit is very unequal. Mr. Fernandes' "View of Malabar Hill" is too ambitious. The artist should try something less *grande* before committing himself to anything so painful as his sample here. Mr. Chumilal Ghode's portraits of a cooly and a Hindu girl are, on the other hand, really excellent, and the cast of feature of their race is marvellously correct. A really pleasing Bombay Harbour scene is that by Mr. Victor H. Veevers (Commende l) and a sweet little seascape showing the shipping in Port Said is very delightfully done, the well-known green of the waters hereabouts being most delicately done. The picture has been awarded the Maharajah of Bhownagar's prize of Rs. 100 for a landscape and an Indian subject. The Judges must have got mixed over this award, for the prize has gone neither to a landscape nor to an Indian subject. A very delicate little bit of valley and clouds is F. C. Remington's "Autumn in the Jura," and A. D. Tavaria's sea-piece is pleasantly done, though somewhat misnamed "At the Ballard Pier."

Screen 2 is a set of thirty water colours, a veritable paen of bright tints. Mr. Cecil L. Burns has a couple of daring pictures. "Sea-shore" and "Mahableshwar," which are appropriately hung in the dim corner of the screen, so that a gentle toning is imparted to these studies. Miss Angela Broome has a large picture in the highest of reds and mauves and blues and yellows, which is vastly inferior to her two less glowing sketches previously referred to. Mrs. Chitty distinctly scores on the screen, her "Mosque of Vazir Khan" and her "Kashmir Boatmen" being two of the most delicate studies in water colours we have seen for many a long day. Mrs. Chitty has the gift of taking pains. No slabs of colour for her. On her Whatman every touch is important, and no shade is too insignificant to be given its place. Mrs. Barrow has not done herself justice in her "tomb and Tower, Agra." A little more pains would have saved this sketch from mediocrity. The two finest things in deeper tones on the screen are Mrs. O'Hara's "Shades of Evening" and "A Summer's Evening" both of them pathways through rugged, woody glades. In No. 32 Major Oldfield has essayed another Jain Temple, this time in an entirely different variety of architecture to the one already mentioned. Major Oldfield is also a very painstaking artist, and his "Gateway at Belgaum Fort" is as delicate a study in Indian stonework as can be found in the exhibition, and well deserved its "Commended." Quite a wealth of colour is to be found in Mr. Tavaria's "Bathing on the River Sabarmati," in which a great crowd of devotees are seen upon the banks of the River at Ahmedabad, with a fakir and a camel in the foreground.

Screen 4.

Thirty odd drawings in colour ranging in size from three or four square inches to as many feet. Out of the whole galaxy stands one delightful little study of the Roofs of Cairo; absurdly misspelt in the catalogue "*Cure* Roofs Egypt." The sketch typifies the "golden East" in all its brilliance, the soft effulgence of an evening sun shedding a halo of pink over the stone tops of the city. The picture is by Lieutenant-Colonel Oldfield, R. E., who must not be confused with Major Oldfield, R.A., though both artists are responsible for some of the best things in the show. Colonel Oldfield's "Cairo Roofs" is thoroughly deserving of its "highly commended" Mr. Dhurandar is responsible for three charming little Indian sketches on this screen. The first depicts a Brahmin quarrelling with his wife. It is a picture of May and December, and consequently marital infelicity. The Brahmin is old and cantankerous; his wife is young and placid, and Mr. Dhurandar has spared no pains with his subject Another Indian female subject is his "Morning Prayer," a beautiful Brahmin woman at her devotions in the garden. His "Bombay Palms" is not quite so meritorious, for the artist of unusual power for an Indian. Another clever native student of the Rishis Mr. J. P. Gangooly, who seeks inspirations in colour from Hindu mythology are distinctly clever, especially, the "Rescue of the child Krishna" and "Wedding of the child Radha by Trivikram." Miss Moore has a couple of effective little bits from Poona City. A fine ceiling piece in the Ruben's style, with cherubs, flowers and clouds is by Mr. E. Thoupth and the larger frames contain an "Indian street near Bombay" by C. G. C Morris, a study of emphatic lights and shades, and a "Street scene in Jaipur" by Mrs. Margaret Cooke, an exquisite study and one of the most charming Indian sketches in the exhibition. A dainty little lake scene is M. C. Gib's "Still Waters"—though not of first merit. One of the very few sketches by Parsees is a cool little sea-piece "At Colaba" by Rustom D. Seodia, and another very effective Indian bit is the same artist's "Old Shrine at Surat" A curious native study is J. Labay's "Cupboard Lovers"—the only comic thing hereabouts. Mr. Veevers has a pretty seashore study, rather too colourv; and D. S. Bhandarkar a neat little sylvan study, "A quiet temple," quite the most appropriately named picture in the collection, for the little stuccoed temple reposes at the water's edge, beneath the shadow of the darkening trees.

Screen 5.

A crowd of moderate sized water colours—mostly of Indian subjects and studies of Indian mythology for which Mr. Pallasahib Pant Pratinidhi is chiefly responsible The artist has the Indian method of outline sketching well developed, and he is very painstaking, but as monkeys figure largely in most of them the series appears grotesque beside the gentler studies of hill and vale and lake sea. Mr. Pratinidhi's pictures are a liberal education in the religious stories of the Hindus, and include delineations of "Rama fighting with Khar," "Seeta and the Golden Deer," "Rawan Wooing," "Jatayer's Attempted Rescue" "Hanuman's Great Jump," "Tussle with Lanka," "Hanuman in Ravan's Sleeping, Appartment," "Signet Ring," Jambuwaut meeting his Deserts," "Conflagration of Lanka,"—One of the finest of the Indian sketches is Nasik temples by moonlight with devotees bathing—an exquisite effect, by Mr. Veers. But the best things on this screen by a long shot are Miss Emily Prowde's quiet, deep little English pastorals. The numbers have apparently been wrongly fixed to some of these pictures, by the way. A very charming floral piece is J Labay's Victoria Botanical Gardens, Bombay. The Maharajah of Bhownagar's prize of Rs. 50 for the best picture in water colours has been won by Mr. V. R. Talwadeker, whose studies of brass work are very cleverly executed, while Mrs. Oliver has secured the prize of Rs. 50 given by Messrs. Dharamsi and Gokuldas for the best sketch of a Hindu religious ceremony. Mr. G. B. Coleman figures on this screen with three quiet little things in Kashmiri ruins, which show promise.

PRIZE LIST.

The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition. No. 348. "Portrait of my Mother." M.F. Pithawalla.

The Society's silver Medal for the best work in Oil-colours. No. 240. "Now fades the lingering Day-light" J. P. Gangooly.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Water-colours. No. 282 Part Said F. Yorke Smith.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White. No. 191. Study of a Head (from life) Major R. Burliton.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Sculpture. Not awarded.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography. No. 444. "Teesta View" C. Aninnos.

Mr. Vrijbhukandas Atmaram's prize, Rs. 50. For the best painting in oil or water-colours of a Shrine, Temple, or Bathing Ghaut. No. 219. The Mahasivarata Holiday on the River Sabarmati L. S. Haldankar.

Messrs. Dharamsi and Narotam M. Gokuldas' prize, Rs. 50. For the best Painting in any medium of a Hindu Temple or a religious ceremony. No. 107. Pisharanatha Shrine (near Charlotte Lake, Matheran) Mrs. A. K. Oliver.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart's prize, Rs. 50 For the best painting of Animal Life in oil or water-colours No. 212 The Slain King of the Forest, P. Gerhadt.

Rao Bahadur Vussoojee Khimjee's prize Rs. 50. For the best landscape in oil-colours. No. 240. Now Fades the lingering Day-light J. P. Gangooly..

Mr. Phirozsha Bomanjee Pettit's prize, Rs. 100. For the best portrait in oils, No. 348. "Portrait of my Mother." M. F. Pithawalla

His Excellency the Governor's prize, Rs. 50. For the best pair of sketches in oils by a lady. The sketch must be done in two sittings, Not awarded.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize Rs. 100. For the best landscape in water-colours (Indian subject). No. 146 Fatehpur Sikri—in Benson.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in water-colours by a Native of India. No. 98. Still Life V. K. Talawadekar.

Sir Curimbhoy Ibrahim's prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in water-colours of an Indian Street Scene. No. 134. Agra Bazaar Dr A. M. Benson.

H. E. the Governor's prize, Rs. 50. For the best pair of sketches in water colour by a lady. The sketch must be done in two sittings. Nos. 24 and 12. Late Evening.

Mahableshwar; and Sunrise from the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, Mrs. Molesworth St. Aubyn.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best model in plaster or terra cotta by a Native of India. No. 481. Mr. Pithawala's Mother, S. P. Agaskar.

Mr. David Gostling's prize, Rs. 50. For a design in sculpture in an Archway or Frieze of a cornice of Indian style. One model only by each competitor to be executed, one-half or one-third the real size in plaster of Paris. The figures, &c., to be in high relief. No competition.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart's prize Rs. 50. For the best set of 6 photographs in one subject: negatives under 8½ by 6½ inches taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an Amateur in India.—Subject for the current year is "Interiors of Caves or Buildings." Not awarded.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of six photographs of landscape or seascape: negatives under 8½ by 6½ inches "entirely the work of an Amateur, taken, developed and printed since the last Exhibition. No. 442. Set of six Landscapes, Aubrey Rheinius.

Messrs. Nadkarni & Co.'s prize, Rs. 20. For the best photograph or enlargement by an Amateur of figures or animals taken and executed since the last Exhibition. No. 437. A Bhutanese Belle C. Aninnos.

Society's prize, Rs. 50. For the best photograph of architecture by an Amateur: the negative not less than 12 by 10 inches, taken, developed and printed since the last Exhibition. Not awarded.

The "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" prize of Rs. 50. For the best pictorial composition in photography: the negative to be taken, developed and printed by an Amateur since the last Exhibition. No. 411: "Evening on the Hoogly." G. Lynde.

HIGHLY COMMENDED,

WATER COLOURS,

Mrs. H. M. Chetty,
Major Oldfield,
Mrs. O'Hara.
Lieut.-Col. Oldfield,
Mrs. Dyke.
Miss Willis,
F. C Rimington.
Mrs. C. Crommelin.

BLACK AND WHITE,

Major R. Burlton,

OILS,

P. Gerhardt.
Mrs. Monk.
M. F. Lethawalla.
E. L. Ostermayer.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

C. A. Palankote.
A. W. Conder.

COMMENDED.

WATER COLOURS,

R. Anderson.
Miss Langballe.
Victor H. Vesvers,
Mrs. O'Hara.
Mrs. Chitty.
Mrs. Dyke.
Mrs. A. K. Oliver,
J. P. Sangooly.
Col. Oldfield.
A. X. Trindade.
Miss Emily Prowde.
Mrs. H. Hulsbery,
M. C. Gibbs.
Miss Gwen Hughes.
Mr. C. Crommelin.

BLACK AND WHITE,

Solomon Abraham,
R. D. Seadia.
Chunnilal Murlidhar,

OILS.

M. V. Dhurandhar.
Mrs. M. Sterling.
R. D. Readia.
Mrs. Molesworth, St. Aubyn,
Mr. V. Dhurandhar.
Mrs. A. K. Oliver.
Mrs. S. Hoseason.
A. X. Trinidade,
Mrs. M. Sterling.
Mr. L. F. Dhenler.
Mrs. A. Scheiling.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

G. W. de Rhe Philipe,

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to offer a few remarks on this question, which I intended to treat as far as possible in an impartial manner. I may state at the beginning that I have no personal knowledge of any of the twenty-nine candidates who presented themselves for election. I do not live in Bombay and it is a matter of absolute indifference to me as to whether the Caucus party or the adherents of Sir P. M. Mehta prove successful. As to the legality of the election I offer no opinion; that is a matter for the law courts to decide.

The defeated party appear to think that an injustice has been done to Sir P. M. Mehta, who is admittedly one of the most influential men in India. They also assert that pressure of an undue character was brought to bear on the electors and they appear to consider that there is something immoral and unjust about a Caucus.

Now, I fail to see that there is anything that savours either of injustice or immorality in asking electors to vote for any particular body of men; if it is parmissible to canvass on behalf of one candidate, why should it not be equally parmissible to canvass on behalf of sixteen. The non-Caucusites also declare that the sole object of the opposite party was to exclude Sir P. M. Mehta. Granting this to be the case, what cause of complaint can exist? However extraordinary may be the abilities and the personal qualifications of Sir P. M. Mehta there is no reason why all the voters should see eye to eye with him in all matters of Municipal interest. He offered himself for election and he had to take his chance of success with the other candidates. The mere fact that he has been defeated does not mean that he has been insulted. His extreme supporters appear to imagine that he has a kind of divine right to sit in the Corporation simply because he happens to be Sir P. M. Mehta. This I contend is a very illogical standpoint. Mr. Balfour was defeated at Manchester; he was not therefore insulted by the Lancastrian voters. No Englishman has an innate right to sit in the House of Commons, neither can Sir P. M. Mehta claim to have a reserved seat in the Bombay Corporation and I should imagine that he would be the last man to lay claim to one.

With reference to the insinuation that pressure was brought to bear on the electors, I would urge that the non-European Justices must be very lacking in self-respect, if they allow themselves to be dictated to with regard to the bestowal of their votes. They are presumably men of some local standing in Bombay, men who ought to hold independent views. A mill-owner could no doubt influence the votes of his mill hands, as their welfare is dependent on his favour, but what reason is there for thinking that the Justices were browbeaten by the Accountant General and the Inspector of Police? If they were, they are not fit persons to hold office. An attempt has also been made to introduce the racial question though it is difficult to see what grounds the advocates of this theory have for supporting their views. If this had been the case, the European candidates would certainly have been defeated, as the European voters could not by themselves command a majority.

In conclusion, I would urge that if the non-European Justices had wished to have Sir P. M. Metha in the Corporation, he would most undoubtedly have been elected. It would appear however, they did not wish to have him. There is a party in this country who are always demanding self-government and they claim that they are quite fit and competent to govern the country on presumably democratic lines. In face of the hysterical outcry that has been raised in Bombay because one man was defeated in the election to the local Corporation, it is difficult to agree with the views of the advocates for Sawraj.—Yours, &c.,

ONLOOKER.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have carefully perused a short letter from a correspondent, who styles himself an 'Observer', which appeared in last Saturday's issue of your paper. With regard to the same, I feel constrained to observe that the said 'Observer' does not seem to have well observed the present tendency of the minds of the public.

At this moment when the current of thought and opinion has taken such a definite and decisive course in the matter of the recent Justices' election, it is not for cold hearts and dull spirits to hang their inane and lifeless comments and criticisms on a question which vitally affects the rights and liberties, the interests and welfare of not only nations and nationalities as a whole, but also of every several soul. In the recent unedifying controversy, which has engendered so much bitterness and caused such an amount of unnecessary excitement and agitation—which have been so seriously aggravated by one of the Anglo-Indian journals here,—the Native Press of the City has uniformly preserved a tone and attitude that reflect great credit on a large number of the Bombay papers and is a certain index of the calm dignity, healthy sobriety and sound judgment that have always characterised them. To sit unmolested and unmoved when our liberties are invaded, and our best and most cherished interests assailed, does not at all betoken a just, manly and honourable attitude on our part. Not only is such a demeanour unreasonable and unjustifiable, but it is positively repugnant and ridiculous. The Bombay papers have not in the least overstepped the limits set down by reason and common sense, and sanctioned by conscience, when they have essayed to draw a hard and fast line between righteousness and iniquity, between strictly honest and constitutional means and those crooked and crafty ones that were unscrupulously and unscripturally employed by the designing Caucus in its impious attempts to serve and support an utterly unholy object. They deserve no small or stinted praise for what they have done in all duty and devotion to their country and countrymen for the cause of loyal self-government in this land. All the papers here, and more particularly the *Akbbar-i-Soudagur*, have done a distinct and valuable service to their country by recording their dignified protests and declaring their pronounced views and opinions against the unlawful and discreditable practices and wholly disreputable intrigues and machinations of a body of servile and self-seeking men who have plotted for the discomfiture of a lion-hearted hero whom they have themselves acclaimed and appraised as the redoubtable champion of the privileges and prerogatives of the people.—Yours, etc.

ERACHSHAW SHAPOORJI.

March, 4.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to offer a few remarks on the subject of the Municipal Elections?

Mr. Karkaria in his letter published in your today's issue says that the Justices of the Peace as a body were dissatified with Sir Pherozeshah's views and opinions for several years past.

Sir, nobody in Bombay is aware of any meeting of the Justices held in Bombay passing any resolution showing their disagreement with Sir Pherozeshah's career at the Corporation. Nobody even knows of any protest sent to Sir Pherozeshah to that effect. More, no J. P. had ever complained in the Press against Sir Pherozeshah's views and opinions. And in absence of these how can Mr. Karkaria say that again and again Sir Pherozeshah was given to understand that the Justices had no confidence in him?

Mr. Karkaria does a great injustice to men like Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, James Macdonald, Dr. Veigas and others who have occupied the Presidential Chair of the Corporation, when he says that they acted according to the dictates of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.—Yours, etc.

March 4. W.

The *Indu Prakash* learns that the Hon. Mr. D.A. Khare has sent in interpollations to be put at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, to be held on the 16th inst., regarding the conduct of certain high officials in the recent Justices' election. —It has been resolved to call a public meeting of the residents of Bombay on the same subject.—Mr. D.G. Padhye has given notice of a motion to be brought by him before the next meeting of the Corporation for addressing a representation to Government, enquiring whether a Government Resolution, quoted by several newspapers, directing that no officer of Government shall interfere with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies, has been issued by Government, and pointing out that, if so, the orders issued thereby were openly and flagrantly violated by four

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 4.

The area of low pressure in East Central India yesterday has moved into Bengal and Chota Nagpur from the Bay, and is still flowing into the North-East of India where the skies are now lightly clouded in many stations and several light falls of rain have occurred.

In Persia depression has appeared and rain has again occurred in Ispahan.

In Burma, Port Blair reports an inch of rain and Mergui half an inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded in the south, but clear in the north where the temperature is nearly normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, Darbhanga had a light fall of rain. The skies are nearly clear in Assam and Orissa, but light to moderate cloud appeared in the remainder of the divisions. The air is generally damper than usual while the temperature has risen and, except in Orissa, is slight to moderate excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Muktesar reports a light fall of rain. The skies are clear, and humidity is above normal in the United Provinces and East Central India, while the temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and Central India, and is nearly normal throughout the division. In North-West India light cloud has appeared in the Frontier Province and adjacent districts. Cloud has decreased in Kashmir, and the skies are clear in the remainder of the division. The air is damper than usual in the Punjab and the temperature has risen in Baluchistan and Kashmir, and is slight to moderate in excess everywhere, except in the Frontier Province and the Punjab where it is normal.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear or only lightly clouded, and in the Deccan and Mysore humidity is below normal, and the temperature normal or in slight defect in Madras, and normal or below slight in excess elsewhere.

Rain is probable in parts of South Burma and of North-East India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 4TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in some places to the north of latitude 19°.

Winds continue variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Sholapur and the lowest 51° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Madras.

Rain.—Colombo reports about three-quarters of an inch.

Weather continues fine and settled in all districts except in the Persian area where it is very hot and cloudy.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA." FEBRUARY, 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C A Bell, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 19th Jan.

Mr R H Craddock, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, a Comr of a division in the Central Provinces (on furlough), is appointed to be Chief Comr of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office.

Mr F A T Phillips, of the Indian Civil Service, a Comr of a division in the Central Provinces, is appointed substantively pro tempore to be Chief Comr of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office, pending the return from furlough of Mr R H Craddock, C S I., or until further orders.

The Hon Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K C S I, has obtained permission from H E the Govr Genl of India to resign, from the 5th March, the office of Lieut-Govr of the Punjab and its Dependencies. H E is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieut-Govr of the Punjab shall be continued to him from the 5th March until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

The Hon Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K C S I, to be Lieut-Govr of the Punjab and its Dependencies in succession to the Hon Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K C S I.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr R L. Jones, Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, is granted 14 months' furlough combined with and in continuation of the summer vacation from 6th may until 15th July of the Presidency College, Madras

Mr R Littlehailes, Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College, Madras is appointed to officiate as Meteorologist, Madras and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, from 6th May during the absence on leave of Mr. Jones, or until further orders.

Mr C A Innes, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras, is appointed to be Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the 28th Feb.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Gwyther is appointed a Probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Dept with effect from the 18th of Feb and is attached to the office of the Accountant-Genl, United Provinces,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT MILITARY FINANCE.

Brevet-Col G A, Williams, I A, Controller of Military Accounts, is granted combined leave out of India, p a for 8 months, from or after 27th March, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period as ordinary leave.

Lieut C W Butler, 114th Mahrattas, Asst Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Dept, is granted combined leave out of India, p a for 8 months, from or after 6th March, the first 90 days being privilege leave and the remaining period ordinary leave.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Consequent on the closing of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, on the 22nd Jan Major H A Young, R A, sub pro tem Supt of the factory, reverts to Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, from that date.

Asst Commissary and honorary Lieut W Chaloner is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 29th Aug,

Asst Commissary and honorary Lieut F Wiseman is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the 30th June,

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made with effect from the 8th Jan.

William Erskine Bain—To be Sub Lieut.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr J W A McNair, Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, is granted combined leave for 9 months and 8 days privilege leave for 2 months and 5 days and furlough from the 20th June 1907 to the 22nd Jan 1908 with effect from the 15th April.

Mr W C Stanton, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Messrs Fernand Maurice Neuville and Leonard William Van Someren, Traffic Inspectors, Eastern Bengal State Railway, are appointed Assi. Traffic Supts on probation, on that Railway in class III, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 25th January.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
..., Middle and Lower ... Fort Northern, Fort ... and Esplanade.....	6	4	8
..... Somerkhadi	17	12	31
..... Malao Panas- ..... Khara	20	19	37
..... wada....	5	4	10
..... Chow- ..... Maha- ..... 2nd ..... rdeo.	15	14	35
.....	3	4	10
.....	2	2	5
.....	0	0	1
.....	0	0	0
.....	0	3	15
.....	65	62	152
...ate..	135,775		
.....	51	47	180

...vernment have passed orders ...d estimate, amounting to ... additional fittings to the ...dings at Coonoor, and sta... will issue in regard to the ...tribution to Imperial funds, of ...27 expended on the buildings in ...'s donation and the accumulat-

BY THE WAY.

THE KING AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE exhibition of South African products, which was opened in London by the King, accompanied by the Queen, is the first occasion on which the King has performed such a ceremony since he came to the Throne. In addition to a comprehensive display of the sub-continent's resources, it is interesting to note that the energetic Chairman of the exhibition, to whom it largely owes its inception, is a South African bred and born, for Captain Bam, M. L. A., is a native of Cape Colony. The same remark applies to two others who participate in the opening ceremony. Miss Arbuckle, daughter of Natal's Agent-General, who presents a bouquet to her Majesty, was born in Durban; and the same town is the birthplace of Miss Ada Forrest, one of South Africa's finest singers, who has the honour of singing "God Save the King" on the opening day. Miss Forrest is a near relative of Thomas Pringle, South Africa's best-remembered poet.

COUNTESS AS MOUNTANEER.

While the late Countess Cadogan was known as a daring follower of hounds and a keen sportswoman generally, the public had less knowledge of her ladyship's personal interest in mountaineering. She was not exactly one of those intrepid spirits who climb any precipitous height merely for climbing's sake; but she rarely visited the West of Scotland without making some mountain excursion. She ascended Ben Nevis on several occasions, her last ascent being made on September 30, 1904, the day on which Nevis Observatory, stinted of funds, ended its period of usefulness. The weather was anything but favourable for the journey; a biting wind blew in gusts across the mountain slopes, and made one eager to seek shelter on reaching the summit; but the Countess, after doing part of the ascent on the same sure-footed horse on which she had make the excursion three years earlier, finished the climb on foot.

NEW "ABBOT" OF CROYLAND.

The Earl or Normanton, to whom the patronage fell for this turn, has selected the Rev. A. R. Morris, the St. Hugh Missioner for Lincoln diocese, to succeed the late Mr. Le Bœuf in the rectory of Crowland. This seems an ideal appointment, for Mr. Morris possesses the archæological enthusiasm of his predecessor, and, being young, energetic, and a bachelor, will be able to complete the restoration of the famous abbey. It seems strange that, while the large sum required to rebuild Selby Abbey was raised without effort, there has been great difficulty in collecting the small amount needed for the preservation of Croyland. A possible explanation may be found in the inaccessible position of the home of "the merrie monks," which lies nearly five miles from the railway on the east side of Deeping Fen.

A SINGULAR SIGHT AT SAN REMO.

Nobody at San Remo (writes a correspondent on February 1) remembers a sight that astonished us this week. There has been heavy snow about Genoa and Savona, and white-roofed trains have rumbled into the station frequently. But the other day came a train of many luggage-vans and trucks in one of which a snow-man had been built; and there was a snow-bear, too! The man leant on a great staff, and the bear had a wine-flask attached to his side. The artist of this perishable sculpture was loudly complimented there; and the snow figures trundled off towards the French frontier—to be applauded at every station, I am sure.

CONSTABLE'S BRIDGE AT FLATFORD.

England is asked by the *Manchester Guardian* to consider whether Flatford Bridge, beloved of her great landscape painter Constable, should be permitted to perish. Flatford Bridge, is a simple wooden structure, built in 1705, and inherited, along with Flatford Mill, by Golding Constable, the father of the painter. It has gradually fallen into decay, and now it will have to be supplanted probably by the "handsome iron structure" which has taken the place of so many of our beautiful old bridges, unless sufficient funds are provided to have it throughly repaired. Major Barthorp, of Woodcote, East Bergholt, is receiving subscriptions for a fund to repair and preserve it.

A FEW POUNDS WILL SAVE IT.

The bridge, it is pointed out, must have been one of the earliest associations of the painter. Constable was born at Bergholt, near by, and for a short time worked in his father's mill. His love of the moist Suffolk countryside and its swift cloudy skies is told in his memorable sentence: Painting is with me but another word for feeling, and I associate my "careless boyhood" with all that lies on the banks of the Stour. These scenes made me a painter, and I am grateful: that is, I had often thought of pictures of them before I ever touched a pencil. He painted the mill, the bridge, the church, the lock, and the canal-boats on the Stour. In his picture "The River Stour" the bridge is introduced, and its straddly rail appears in the foreground of the "Flatford Mill" in the National Gallery, and there is a water-colour drawing of the bridge in South Kensington. It is associated with his life, and celebrated in his work, and it would, our contemporary urges, be a hundred pities if so pleasant and homely a memorial of the father of modern landscape art were to pass away when a few pounds would save it.

AN IMPERIAL GUARD.

Among the subjects to be submitted to the forthcoming Colonial Conference in London will, the *Scotsman* understands, be a proposal for the creation of an "Imperial Guard." The idea had its origin in the Colonies after the South African war. It is proposed that the members of the corps should wear the same uniform, be under one head, and that a Colonist coming to Great Britain, or a Britisher going to the Colonies should be able to join his own regiment, and thus gain the capitation grant for his corps. In the event of necessity, the members of the Imperial Guard would be required to go wherever their presence was necessary.

LAWYERS AS AUTHORS.

Sir Edward Clarke, whose long-expected treatise on shorthand has just appeared, is only one of many busy lawyers who have lightened the tedium of the Courts by the recreation of the pen. Mr. Birrell has found time to write at least ten volumes of light and learning; Mr. Haldane has produced ponderous and profound tomes; and the late Mr. Inderwick threw much valuable light on the dark places of history. Messrs. Rider Haggard, Hope, and Stanley Weyman have written reams of fiction in their chambers while waiting for tardy briefs; and we owe scores of Mr. F.E. Weatherly's charming ballads to the forgetfulness of solicitors, while Sir Theodore Martin has found time in a crowded professional life to produce a small library of books. Among the men of the Bench, Judge Parry has written some delightful plays and stories: Sir Charles Darling books of sparklings wit, Sir Alfred Wills, "Wanderings in the High Alps" and "The Eagle's Nest"; Sir Edward Fry has enlightened us on "British Mosses" and many another subject; and Mr. Justice Ridley has given us a scholarly translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia."

THE NEW DOWNING PROFESSOR OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.

The appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Professor Maitland has just been made. The new Professor is Dr. Courtney Stanhope Kenny, LL.D., of Downing College who has been Reader in English Law for some time Dr. Kenny was born sixty years ago at Halifax, Yorkshire. He went up to Downing in 1871, was Senior in the Law and History Tripos in 1874 the last year in which these Triposes were combined. He gained the Chancellor's Medal for law in 1875, and the York Prize no fewer than three years in succession in 1877-78-79. He has been a solicitor and a barrister, and was Liberal M. P. for Barnsley Division of Yorkshire 1885-86; and is a member of the Reform Club. Dr. Kenny has taken a great deal of interest in Cambridge Borough affairs, and is President of the Y.M.C.A. there. He has written many Law books.

LORD GOSCHEN AND MR. GLADSTONE.

One of the comparatively few occasions, if not the first of them, on which Lord Goschen and his predecessor at the Exchequer, Lord Randolph Churchill, had some really interesting personal talk was at a dinner-party in Grosvenor-square in the spring of 1883. Lord Randolph paid some compliment to the financial genius of the statesman who he always then spoke of as "Weg." The then Mr. Goschen, Gladstone's loyal colleague, but never himself a Gladstonian, mildly acquiescing, went on to say: "But nature, it always seems to me, meant Mr. Gladstone, not for a statesman, but for a poet." The remark so took Churchill's fancy that he not only made it his own by quotation and adoption, but a week or two later in the House of Commons referred to some Gladstonian observation as illustrating the well-known poetic genius rather than the statesmanship of the right honourable gentleman.

Two additional cases of plague, one of which had a fatal termination, were reported at Sydney on the 9th instant. The patients were sisters aged seven years and nine years of age. Some days previously a girl, who had been employed in a shop in Sydney died from plague, but there was no evidence that she had communicated with the family now attacked and no plague rats have been found in the town where they live.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The Admiralty have received a telegram from Captain Bacon, of the "Dreadnought," reporting that this vessel maintained a speed of over seventeen knots from Gibraltar to Trinidad, that the propelling machinery is in excellent condition, and that the ship could have proceeded at once with the fuel remaining for another thousand miles at the same speed. This is an entirely satisfactory result of the battleship's first long cruise, and will be most reassuring to all those who believe in the turbine. In this connection, some interesting facts were mentioned in the last issue of "Engineering," showing that, notwithstanding the necessity for additional turbines for cruising purposes, turbine machinery for warships will probably cost less than reciprocating engines. The saving is represented as between 15s. and 20s. per horse power, and when it is remembered that the aggregate horse power in one ship is over 20,000 the total saving must be considerable. From the same journal we learn that the machinery of the "Superb," to be built at Elswick, will be constructed by the Wall send Company that for the "Temeraire" being manufactured by the Fairfield Company, while Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co. will provide that for the "Bellerophon." Another instance of the progressive character of the present Admiralty is given by the experiment announced by Engineer-Commander C. V. Hardcastle, of the "Doris" in a lecture given recently at the Devonport War College. He was describing the use of suction gas plants and engines, and mentioned that he believed that one of Messrs. Fielding and Platts' vertical four-cylinder, 150 horse-power, gas engines for dynamo is to fitted on board the new cruiser "Invincible." This engine is guaranteed to run within three per cent. variation of speed, with 250 revolutions per minute. Gas engines have already been used for marine propulsion, and they have many advantages over steam, particularly for warship purposes. The experiment in the "Invincible" is sure, therefore, to attract a good deal of interest.

At the last quarterly court of the governors of the Marine Society, Sir Nathaniel Bowden Smith was able to report a very satisfactory working of the arrangement to which we referred in October last for the shipment of men of the Reserve in merchant ships. It appears that a large number of reliable, disciplined British seamen had applied to the society, and by its agency have been assisted to berths in merchant ships, reducing the number of aliens previously in the employ of the ship owners. As the scheme becomes better known, both to the shipowners and to the men, doubtless the demand for the latter will increase, and although it is too early to say whether it will be a success, it is noteworthy that not only the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, but the mercantile firms all speak well of the arrangement. What, perhaps, is as much to the purpose as anything is the fact that satisfactory reports as to the ability and excellent conduct of the men shipped by the society have been received from several of the captains of vessels in which they have been serving. There can be no doubt that owing to the introduction of the short service system in the Navy larger numbers of men will become available for ship work, and it is essential that employment should be found for these men afloat as soon as they pass into the Reserve. The habits which the blue-jackets have acquired, whether working on deck or in the stokeholds are just those that should make them most valuable to merchant captains, who cannot fail to prefer clean living, disciplined, native-born subordinates in their forecastles. The Admiralty may be trusted to make the demand upon the time of these Reserve men operate with the least amount of disadvantage to their work in the mercantile marine, and although the men must do a certain amount of drill at stated periods, this can be arranged in such a manner as not to act detrimentally to either their interests or that of their employers. All who have an interest in seeing British merchant ships supplied with British seamen will do what they can to aid the Marine Society in this good work.

Some arrangements are now being made for the manœuvres of the coming summer. Although the Scots Greys are being withdrawn from Edinburgh, Mr. Haldane has intimated that important manœuvres in which cavalry, Regular and auxiliary will play a large part, are to take place in Scotland, where highly advantageous conditions exist in districts which, we may remark, bear little physical resemblance to those in which our troops are generally engaged. The Duke of Atholl and the Marquis of Tullibardine have placed large tracts of the land at the disposal of the authorities. It has also been decided to have important manœuvres in the south-west of England, in which it is understood that three divisions of the Aldershot and Southern Commands, and possibly troops from the Eastern Command, will take part. The staffs of the two commands are already engaged upon the scheme. Stringent orders have been issued with regard to the saving of money. It is well known that last year the operations were restricted from considerations of economy, but we hope that nothing of the kind will occur to interfere with manœuvres of the present year, which are planned to take place in August and September. They will include siege manœuvres of an important character at Plymouth, where all the siege train companies and heavy artillery companies of the R. G. A. will be concentrated for several weeks. It is understood that siege train companies Nos. 23, 39, and 107 and heavy batteries Nos. 24, 26, 31, 33, 48, and 108 will take part, assisted by details of Royal Engineers for field fortress and railway work drawn from Aldershot and Chatham. There will also be two balloon sections and a searchlight company. We believe that inquiries are already on foot as to the land available, and we hope that owners will evince a proper spirit in this matter.

The object of the change made in the February Army Orders with regard to the duties of the Administrative Staff is to simplify the system of business in the commands and to strengthen the chain of responsibility, while maintaining the Administrative Staff apart from the General Staff of the command. In saying this we do not lose sight of the very great importance of co-ordinating the work of these two branches of the staff, and under the system that has been instituted this will depend upon the action of the general in command. To return to the details of the new arrangement, it will be remembered that by the special Army Order of January 6, 1905, the administrative general had under him the A. A. G., A. Q. M. G., Chief Engineer, P. M. O., and Chief Accountant. Although all heads of services and departments had the right of direct access to the administrative general the channel of communications between that officer and the particular heads of departments was the A. Q. M. G., under whom were the Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, District Barrack Officer, Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Assistant Director of Remounts and Principal Veterinary Officer. Henceforth the A.Q.M.G., will not be an intermediary, and the Administrative General Officer will communicate direct with the heads of other services and departments, these being the A. A. G. or D. A. A. G., the A. Q. M. G. or the D. A. Q. M. G., the Chief Engineer, the Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, the P. M. O., the Principal Veterinary Officer, the Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, the Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts and the Chief Accountant. We do not think that this change will effect any great alteration, though it may simplify matters to some extent, and in practice the orders confirms the system of administration which has grown up and is practically a necessity. The Administrative Staff is being strengthened, and much is being done to improve the system of administration introduced a couple of years ago. The generals commanding were to report upon its working but the reports were delayed, and they have not since been made public in any very illuminative form.

The December Army Orders announced that revised regulations for mobilisation had been approved, but they have only recently appeared. They have been received with general approval, and reflect great credit upon the Staff. One merit not to be undervelued is the conciseness of form and the clearness of expression. These regulations are based upon the system of decentralisation now universally accepted, and under the latest re-organisation scheme it was important to leave in the hands of general officers commanding ample liberty of action. It would seem that to a certain extent these new regulations are in anticipation of the scheme for a Territorial Army which Mr. Haldane is presently to explain. The first part of the regulations is a concise explanation of the terms used, after which come the arrangements affecting all units, and those which are special to the Regular Army. The procedure on mobilisition is divided into five stages or divisions, which, however, progress simultaneously. Stage A is devoted to mobilisation as it concerns the forces allotted to Coast Defence. The next four stages have relation to the mobilisation of the Regulars, the Militia, the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Volunteers. In this arrangement the mobilisation of the units for Coast Defence properly takes precedence, and the other sections are all concerned with the filling up of the Expeditionary Force and the organisation of troops for the defence of the country. Among other interesting points we notice that general officers in command are to be responsible for the supply of animals, stabling, forage, and other matters and in this department of their work are to be assisted by committees. Special notes are given also upon the mobilisation and work of the medical branch and the duties of officers in charge of records, depots, units, details, of units and units newly formed. These revised regulations are certainly a great advance to their predecessors and if the system be carried out well of which there seems to be no doubt, mobilisation is likely to be conducted more rapidly and in much better conditions.

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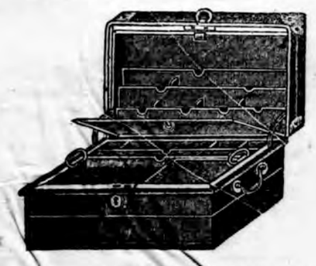

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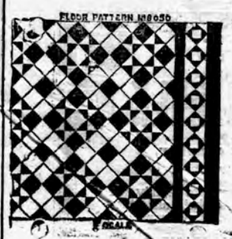

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